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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S]
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gorlon..	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	6287		2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4363	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7548	W. B Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	6287		10th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at port Said

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassbvich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayor	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 336	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.
MARQUIS BICQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	5,499	12th Jul 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 180

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the S.S. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	21st June.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. "AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 24, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Colspellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,749	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Groupings of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st May, 1898, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AN ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 2nd June, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 3rd June, calling at Karachi, Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th May, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	M. Saporite		21st June 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa, or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 20th June, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
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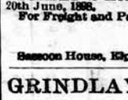
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 26, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	13
Soliders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
OMBAY AND POONA

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
—BURGUNDY.—

OUR present Stock is of an exceptionally fine character, and the Brands offered possess in an eminent degree those tonic and re cuperative properties for which these Wines are justly celebrated.

	Cash. Qts. per dos. Rs.	a.	Pts. per dos. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. per dos. Rs.	a.	Pts. per dos. Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage	43	0	22	8	48	0	25	4
POMARD	25	0	13	12	28	0	15	8
MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma	23	0	12	12	26	0	14	4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	28	8	15	12	32	0	17	8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured white Burgundy	27	0	15	0	30	0	16	12
							Pints.	
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Desert Wine					30	8	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S
TRAVELLERS' RESTORATIVE SALINE.

INVALUABLE TO HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.
PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, wouldbe entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

MCDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

SMOKE "BAHADURS." SMOKE "BAHADURS."

BUT WHY SUFFER

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

WITH COUGH AND COLD!

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs.	a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250	0	23	0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0 "
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8 "
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0 "
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8 "
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8 "
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8 "
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0 "
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8 "
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0 "
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0 "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS,
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE"

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

CLARETS! CLARETS!
EXCLLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash, per dozen. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit, per dozen. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CATES' ST. EULALIE	11	0	6	0	12	4	6	12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15	0	8	4	16	12	9	4
GOOD DINNER WINES.								
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full bodied, of high character and flavour"	18	0	10	0	20	0	11	4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	25	0	14	0	29	0	15	12
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	20	8	12	8	23	0	14	0
SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.								
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34	0	20	8	38	0	23	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet	41	8	23	0	46	8	26	0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Cash. per hgbd. Rs.	a.	Credit. per hgbd. Rs.	a.
BORDEAUX	272	0	303	0
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	272	0	303	0
PETIT MEDOC	310	0	345	0
SUPERIOR MEDOC	395	0	439	0

This Company's Clarets, which are imported direct from Bordeaux, are known throughout India and the East for their excellent quality, and may be relied on as Sound and Genuine WINES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WATSON'S
ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
MONSOON RATES
From June 1st to September 30th.
Please apply to MANAGER.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL, AT THE BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRINKS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

KEMP'S
The FINEST QUALITIES ONLY.

AERATED & MINERAL WATERS.

	per. doz. Rs.	as.
SODA, POTASH and PLAIN AERATED	0	12
LEMONADE, BELFAST GINGERALE, SELTZER, LITHIA, RASPBERRYADE and every other kind	1	0
KEMP'S SPARKLING VIVONE (a specialty).	2	0

FRUIT SYRUP
for Use with above.

	Rs.	as.
LIME SYRUP per. Bottle.	1	8
GINGER SYRUP CLARIFIED Do.	1	8
TONIC REFRESHER Do.	1	8
LEMON SYRUP per pint,	0	12
GINGER SYRUP per quart	1	4

The whole of these are absolutely pure and of the finest possible quality.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE DANGER

incurred by experimenting upon the Hair with CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS (frequently of injurious composition) is seldom realised until considerable mischief is done.

ANY DRESSING applied to the hair should be of PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOSITION—and free from any Chemical or Mineral ingredient.

KEMP'S
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

answers every requirement in this respect—is guaranteed a harmless vegetable compound and is the

FINEST PRESERVER RESTORER
and TONIC DRESSING
ever put before the PUBLIC.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PERRY AND CO.'S INKS.

MANUFACTURED BY THESE FAMOUS PEN-MAKERS, UNRIVALLED FOR
FLUIDITY AND PERMANENCY.
WRITING AND COPYING INKS,
The most perfect Inks of the day.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.
SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BLUE-BLACK WRITING.

They are Fluid, Brilliant, and Permanent, and are manufactured from the very highest class of materials only.

	Per Bot. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Stone Bottle, 40 ozs.....	2 4	25 0
" 24 ozs.....	1 6	15 0
" 8 ozs.....	0 10	6 0
" 4 ozs.....	0 6	4 4

BLUE-BLACK COPYING.

They are Fluid, Brilliant, and Permanent, and are manufactured from the very highest class of materials only.

	Per Bot. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Stone Bottle, 24 ozs.....	2 4	25 0
" 14 ozs.....	1 6	15 0
" 5 ozs.....	0 10	6 0
" 2½ ozs.	0 6	4 4

BRILLIANT RED WRITING.

They are Fluid, Brilliant, and Permanent, and are manufactured from the highest class of materials only.

	Per Bot. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Stone Bottle, 24 ozs.....	2 4	25 0
" 12 ozs.....	1 6	15 0
" 6 ozs.....	0 10	6 0
" 3 ozs.....	0 6	4 4

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND HORIZONTAL ENGINE, by Woolfs, 650 I. H. P., Wheel gear, 1 COMPOUND HORIZONTAL ENGINE, by Benjamin Hicks, 300 I. H. P. Wheel gear, can be seen at the Hindustan Mill. Apply for particulars to—
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE,
OLD STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER AND SCRAP TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be required by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th July, for the purchase of any quantity.

The Material now lying at General Stores Depot, Parel, and at Branch Stores Loco. Workshops, Parel, to be seen on application to the undersigned.

Forms of tenders can be obtained from the office of the undersigned and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th May, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the right of SUPPLYING FIRE-WOOD, suitable for cremation purposes at the Tank Bunder Burning and Burial Ground for a period of one or three years commencing from 16th July 1898, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY the 8th June 1898.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be forfeited in case of withdrawl of Tender and or refusal to sign the agreement.

The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp-duty on the agreement and the charges for executing the same, and to pay an additional sum of Rs. 400 so as to make a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee for the proper carrying out of the agreement.

4. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Each tender must be accompanied by a sample of wood.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 28th May, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S.S. "TITANIA," has ARRIVED from NEW YORK and DISCHARGES in the STREAM. CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO within 24 hours, otherwise Steamer will DISCHARGE same into Lighters at CONSIGNEES' risk and expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th May, 1898.

VICTORIA ARCADE COLOMBO.
Opposite Grand Oriental Hotel and Passenger Jetty.

SHOPS, OFFICES AND RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS TO LET in the above Building, which is situated in the most commanding position, in Colombo.
For Terms, &c., apply to—
WHITTALL & Co., Colombo,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, drawing-room and dining tables, easy and arm chairs, wardrobe, almyrah, etc.

The property of a deceased officer, consisting of wearing apparel, camera, books, surgical instruments, lady's and gentleman's saddles, also a case of Christmas cards.

On account of the consignee, ex s.s. Castello—
2 Z—1 lot of damaged strawboards out of 12 bales.
4 Z—291-293—2 bales damaged strawboards ex s.s. Dido.

By order of Messrs. F. M. Mason and Co., and on account and at the risk of Bhugwandas Dwarkadas—
B 1-5, 21-25, 1917, 1929, 3435, 3-40, 45, 23 cases Nansook prints 27 and 29 inches 10-4 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable office sirigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built light victoria.
A few bicycles with pneumatic tyres.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BRANDIES, WHISKIES, WINES, ALES, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c., to close the consignments :—

43 cases	Brandy, finest imported.	
40 "	old.	
32 "	cognac.	
93 "	3 stars, quarts and pints.	
22 "	flasks.	
45 "	wired bottles.	
67 "	Royal.	
31 "	Whisky, Scotch.	
28 "	" Highland.	
19 "	" Royal Scotch.	
62 "	" Glenlivet.	
23 "	" Irish.	
21 "	" Old Irish.	
24 red cases	Gin.	
27 green cases	Gin	
29 cases	Port, quarts and pints	
18 "	Port, Invalid	
12 "	" Club	
8 "	Madeira	
15 "	Marsala	
13 "	Champagne, quarts and pints	
10 "	Hocks	
34 "	Breakfast claret, quarts and pints	
14 "	Dinner "	
24 "	Burgundy, quarts and pints	
36 "	Bass and Co.'s Ale, Green Diamond	
24 "	" " " " "	pints
35 "	Pilsener Beer.	
39 "	Light Bitter Ale	
9 "	Ginger Ale.	

These choice wines and spirits are being sold off to close accounts, and will be put up in small lots to suit all purchasers, so that a rare chance is afforded to all to secure their supplies.

Samples on application.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Palm Grove," Gamdevie, Chowpatty, opposite the Victoria Mill, the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Robert McKenzie and others, glassware and porcelain and plateware from Arno, and Navy Society's Stores, rich Indian and real Persian carpets, large fish aquarium on stand, first-rate ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, handsome victoria by Stephens, handsome bay waler horse and harness, old victoria, gram crushing machine, platform scale, small tent, water colours and steel engravings, books, wearing apparel, choice garden plants, etc., the property of L. H. BLOMESTOR, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 5 SHARES IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, in pursuance of Section 17 of the Presidency Bank's Act, 1876, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank of Bombay and on account and at the risk of Meherally Mahomed Chinoy (now an insolvent), subject to the conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale, 5 shares in the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 250 each, Nos. 10725, 10746, 10727, 10728, and 10729, respectively, standing in the name of the said insolvent.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HIGH COURT,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 215 of 1896.

Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
Framjee Hosangjee Kharas and others ..... Defendants,

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the dates and places hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned valuable landed property as in 13 lots by order of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey and Framjee Hosangjee Kharas, the surviving Trustees of a Gujerati writing of settlement, dated 17th July, 1881, made by one Hosangjee Hormusjee Kharas, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1897,

On THURSDAY, the 2nd Day of June, 1898, at 3 p.m., on the premises.—LOT NO. 1 (a).

All that piece of Foras land, with two chawls standing thereon, situate at Elphinstone Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,542 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector under new Survey No. 2636, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 2191 2192 and 2193, and Street Nos. 3, 4 and 5, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Elphinstone Road, on or towards the south partly by a public drain and partly by the Foras Road, on or towards the east by the property of Narotumdas Kahandas, and on or towards the west by the property of a Mahomedan.

On the SAME DAY, at 4 p.m., on the premises—LOT NO. 1(b).

All that piece of Foras land with the chawl standing thereon situate at Elphinstone Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector under new Survey No 2636, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 3455, and Street No. 919, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north and west by the property of the Diamond Mill, on or towards the south by Elphinstone Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Bhai Ramchandra.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 1 (d).

All that piece of Foras land, situate at situate at Elphinstone Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 60 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector under new Survey No. 2636, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north and south by the proposed Foras Road, and on or towards the east by the property of a Mahomedan.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd Day of June, 1898, at 3 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 2.

All those 3 several pieces of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate at the proposed Foras Road, near the Textile Mill, in the City of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2267 and 2962, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3367 and Street No. 202, all which pieces of land contain by admeasurement 30,000 square yards or thereabouts, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east in part by the property of R. A. Wadia, in part by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and in part by the property of Casinath Dewjee Dhuru, on or towards the west in part by the said properties of the said Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and G. D. Lhuru and in part by the property of N. N. Wadia, on or towards the north by the proposed Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property of the New Century Mill; the second of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east by property bearing new Survey No. 1963, on or towards the west by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart, on or towards the north by a public water drain, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road; and the third of which pieces of land his bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of the Said Sir D. M. Petit, Barth,, or towards the west and north by a public water drain, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road.

On the SAME DAY, at 4 p.m. on the premises—LOT No. 3.

All that piece of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, with two chawls standing thereon, situate on Delisle Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2939, 2947, and 2948, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 2468, and Street No. 351, containing by admeasurement 3,700 square yards more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by a public water-course, on or towards the west by DeLisle Road, on or towards the north by a public water-course, and on or towards the south by the property of Huttonbai, widow.

On the SAME DAY, at 4.30 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 4.

All that piece of Foras freehold new salt batty ground situate at DeLisle Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2947 and 2948 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 2344, and Street No. 550 and 552, containing by admeasurement 5702 square yards more or less and bounded on or towards the east by the DeLisle Road, on or towards the west by the Wadia Mill, on or towards the north partly by a tank and on or towards the south by the property of Antonio Manoel Luis.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 5.

All that piece of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate near DeLisle Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 2643, containing by admeasurement 630 square yards more or less, and bounded on or towards the east, north and south by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and on or towards the west by a public water-course.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

On SATURDAY, the 4th Day of June 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 6.

All those 2 pieces of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate on either side of the Tulsi pipe line, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 1913, containing together 11,334 square yards, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east in part by the said Tulsi pipe line, and in part by the property of Gunputrao, and on or towards the west by the property of Dayabhai Tapidas, on or towards the north by the property of Mankjee Pershotam, and on or towards the south by the said Tulsi pipe line, and on or towards the south by a public water-course

On TUESDAY, the 7th Day of June, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Inamdari land where of Hajeebhoy Hormusjee Sethna is the Inamdar, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Dhunji Doongarsi Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 705, Street No. 28, admeasuring on the east and west side thereof 70 feet in length, and on the north and south side thereof 13 3-4 feet in breadth, be the same, little more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by Dhunji Doongarsi Street, on or towards the west by the property of Framjee Eduljee Lahair, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasjee Shapurjee Mackhi-walla, and on or towards the south by the property of Pallonjee Eduljee Appu.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th Day of June, 1898, at 3 p.m., at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.—LOT No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the distillery and several sheds standing thereon, situate at Mora Bunder, Old Goa, Pakhadi Bori, Peth Kerasan, Taluka Panvel, Peth Tukdi, Kolaba, bearing Survey Pardi No. 3, and containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 19½ goontas, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public road beyond which is the sea shore, on the west by a hill, on the north by the distillery of Cowasjee Eduljee Lahair, and on the south by the distillery of Dhunjibhoy Bhimjee,

On THURSDAY, the 9th Day of June, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of ground and premises, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate at Worli, Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 517 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3895, old Survey No. 613, and new Survey No. 1-1669, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of DeMonte, on the north by the property of the church of Elvegao, and on the south by the property of Bhaskar Ramchunder, and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of Narayen Ramchunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th Day of June, 1898, at 4 p.m. at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.—LOT No. 10.

All that Policy of Assurance for Rs. 2,000 of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, on the life of Narayen Ramchunder, dated the 4th day of March 1886, and numbered 8366, and all moneys to become payable thereunder by way of bonus or otherwise.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys to the plaintiff, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th May, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Old Ice House, next to the Great Western Hotel very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture made to order; plated, crockery and glassware, first rate pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japan flower vases; Persian and Hyde about carpets, two Surat cows, one of which in milk, etc., the property of R. D. HUGHES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from Mr. Abdul Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, and on account and risk of Tulloch and Javerchand, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, at 4 p.m., at their Rooms at Apollo Street, one parcel of superior Paris, weighing 124 chows or thereabouts, in one or more lot or lots.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th May, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Land with the Tannery Standing thereon situated at Sion near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th June, 1898, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of the late F. Rowland Esquire sell by Public Auction on the premises :—

All that very valuable piece of cultivated land situated on the east side of Sion Hill admeasuring about 58055 square yards containing good mangoes and toddy trees with the Tannery standing thereon consisting of engine, boiler, shafting, pullies and machinery attache in good working order, suitable for any kind of business.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 30th May, 1898.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4 per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, and every facility arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Papers and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Gillman & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gillman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and liberal interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learned on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable at all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other approved Securities; and APPROVED Bills Discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent
Hornby Road.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....Frcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$	80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. for Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RAWLINS, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent,
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—G. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 30th instant, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo. These days being Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS FROM LONAULI TO BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will be run on TUESDAY next, the 31st May, and also on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, 1898 for the convenience of passengers returning to Bombay from Lonauli, Khandala and Neral, leaving Lonauli at 7 o'clock and arriving in Bombay at 10-25 railway time.

These trains will stop at Khandala, Karjat, Neral, Kalyan and Byculla.

First, second and third class passengers will be booked at the usual rates.

Reserved accommodation will be given on these trains only and not on the daily 6 a.m. train from Poona.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 26th of May, 1898.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is unsurpassed when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 18th June, 1898, for the right of advertising at Stations on the G. I. P. Railway and also for the right of having book stalls for the sale of books, etc.

Further particulars in regard to conditions, etc., can be obtained at the office of the General Traffic Manager.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Company's Offices, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 26th May, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the long delays caused by the frequent inspection of passengers by the Plague authorities, the Southern Mahratta Railway is obliged to again alter the timings of its trains on and from the 1st June 1898.

Trains will leave the principal stations at the following times :—

Read from the top. Mixed 3rd Class.	Mail.	Stations.		Mail.	Read from the bottom. Mixed 3rd Class.
H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
22 10	20 40	D	Poona ..... A	5 14	4 0
4 20	2 7	D	Watwar ..... D	0 28	22 0
5 20	2 47	A	Karegaon ..... D	23 22	20 20
....	2 55	D	..... A	23 17	....
	7 17	D	Miraj ..... D	19 0	
	12 47	D	Belgaum ..... D	13 43	
				Mixed Mail.	
	18 22	D	Dharwar ..... D	7 47	
	Mixed Mail				
	19 32	D	Hubli ..... D	6 36	
	1 28	D	Harihar ..... D	24 0	
	18 13	A	Bangalore ..... D	7 40	

| Read from the top. Mixed. | M

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 6·19m., 6·0s. ; Low water 0·19s. 0·3s.

Whit Monday, public holiday : Banks closed.

Mr. Harry Dent's Variety and Comedy Co., Tivoli Theatre.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5·45 p.m.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a practice game this evening, commencing at 5·30. Members will please try and be on the ground before that time.

LONG SERVICE MEDAL.—This medal was presented to Lance-Sergeant R. de Cruz, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, on Friday morning, by Captain Franklin, on the Baroda rifle range, in the presence of a few volunteers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the company. After partaking of some refreshments and having a little shooting on the range at 600 yards, the party dispersed.

MAY DEVOTION AT BANDORA.—To-morrow (Tuesday) the Bandora Hill residents will close the month of May's devotion. Several non-Catholics have also subscribed. There will be High Mass with short vocal music at 6·30 a.m. In the evening, at 6·30 p.m., there will be Rosary, solemn Litany, Benediction, and "Te-Deum." Rev. Dr. D'Monte will preach, and the St. Victor's Society will play. The same Band after service will give on the hill some selections of music by moonlight.

STORING SKINS IN A DWELLING HOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Jovad was charged by Mr. Sorabji Bomanji Master, Superintendent of Licences, with having stored fresh skins in a dwelling house at Bapu Rajam Street, and thereby caused nuisance. The magistrate considered such a practice highly objectionable, and fined the accused Rs. 10.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under the direction of Herr C. Fredils, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5·45 :—

March	H M S Camperdown
Overture	Ble Irrsahrt ums eisch
Valse	Toujours on Jamais
Aria	Crown Diamonds
Selection	Faivette
Polka	Tous a la Joie

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.—Our correspondent, writing on May 28, says :—The weather is very hot here again. The thermometer is registering 112°. The Dhrangadhra Railway will be opened on the 30th instant for goods traffic, and for passenger traffic on the 7th proximo or thereabouts. Dhragandhra exports stone in abundance.—The plague has made its appearance at Porbunder. Thirty cases have occurred up to date, 15 proving fatal, one Parsee being a victim. An exodus has set in, and in consequence there is a rush of passengers. Ten days' quarantine has been declared at Gondal against arrivals from Porbunder. Great precautions are being taken.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AS A SERVANT.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Purshotam Vaeye was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant. Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, appeared to prosecute. It appeared from the information filed in the case that the accused and one Fatehchand Gopaji were in the service of Mr. D. D. Baria, wine merchant, and as such had been swindling their master in different sums of money which they received from different merchants. On the 14th of February last, they received the sum of Rs. 84-2-0 from one R. Sadamanji, on the 12th March they received Rs. 153-10-0 from Ebrahim Abdoolali, and on the 15th of the same month Rs. 103-12-0 from R. Solleman. Fatehchand having absconded to Kathiawar, a warrant has been sent there for his arrest. Mr. Sealy applied for and obtained a remand for ten days, pending the arrival of Fatechchand. An application for bail was made on behalf of the accused, but was refused.

CRUSHED BETWEEN RAILWAY WAGGONS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Rukhma Abbaji, aged twenty-five years, a labourer doing odd jobs, and residing at Dongree. On Friday morning, some waggons were being hooked for the purpose of shunting them by means of an engine. The deceased went into the goods yard and was shortly after seen crossing the rails and attempting to pass between the buffer-stop and a waggon, which was about to be hooked to other waggons. Suddenly the waggon backed, and the deceased was jammed between one of the waggon and the buffer-stop. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that two of his ribs on the right side had been fractured. He was detained under treatment, but never came to himself again and died shortly after admission. The house-surgeon was of opinion that death was caused by injuries of the liver, due to fractures of the ribs. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

THE PAR-I MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—The annual general meeting of members of this association was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Mr. Hormusji C. Ashburner being voted to the chair. The third annual report of the association was laid before the meeting, from which it appeared that in the year ended December 31st last 103 new members were admitted, of whom 43 were males and 60 females, and whose ages ranged from 10 to 80 years. 86 members severed their connection with the fund and 178 members died during the year, their nominees becoming entitled to receive an aggregate sum of Rs. 38,211. The funds in the hands of the managing committee, at present amounted to more than Rs. 80,000. Resolutions were then passed adopting the report, re-electing Messrs. Framji Cowasji Banaji, Hormusji Nusservanji Engineer, and Dr. Rustomji Dadabhoy Karanjia members of the managing committee, and thanking the honorary secretary, Dastur Darashah Rustomji Sanjana, for his disinterested labours in connection with the fund. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

REPORTED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES AT MAZAGON.—Mr. Jetha Purshotam, an owner of landed property, carrying on business as a cloth merchant at Shaik Memon Street, and residing at the junction of Mount and Victoria Roads, reported to the police, at 7 o'clock, on Friday morning, the theft of a cotton bundee, containing gold jewellery, of the value of Rs. 1,500, one currency note for Rs. 1,000, and several other notes for Rs. 50, Rs. 10, and Rs. 5, of the value of Rs. 390, with Rs. 40-8 in cash, a pair of spectacles, and a penknife, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 2,937-8. The complainant stated that he took off his bundee, which contained the above property in various pockets, and hung it on the back of a chair before going to sleep at 9 o'clock on the night of the 24th instant in the hall of his bungalow. He awoke at midnight and found that the bundee was still hanging on the back of the chair, and after having had a smoke he again went to sleep. When he awoke at 3 o'clock he discovered the bundee was missing. Complainant at once aroused all the people of the bungalow, including the servants, and searched the premises and its compound, with the result that the bundee was recovered from under a cocoanut tree in the garden with all the jewellery but minus the currency notes and cash. The divisional and the detective police are investigating the matter.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted four Mahomedans, named Abdulla Oomer, Hoosein Yusuf, Ahmedkhan Mahomedkhan, and Moostafa Peeroo, charging them with causing grievous hurt to one Ebrahim Abba, a farrier, residing at 4 h Kumbharwada. Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Asbury, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's sister used to live in a house at Islampoora, where the first accused also resided. It was alleged that he made some improper overtures to her, which she refused, and when he persisted in his proposals, she went and complained to her brother, Ebrahim. Complainant disliked the conduct of the accused towards her. Complainant advised her to leave the place, and to go and reside with him, which she did. Subsequently complainant met the first accused and some words passed between them about the matter, and this seems to have created ill-feeling between the parties. On the night of the 12th instant, while complainant was lying asleep in his house, the first accused, with ten others, including the other accused, came up. No. 1 said "maro," upon which the whole gang rushed in with sticks and belabboured complainant, inflicting serious injuries on the head. An alarm was raised, which brought the police up. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment. The accused were subsequently arrested. A plea of alibi was set up on behalf of the defence. His Worship on the evidence convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to six months rigorous imprisonment, and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 to two months' like punishment each.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A LABOURER: FOUND HANGING.—On Saturday morning, the body of one Nana Gunnoo, a labourer, aged twenty-six years, residing in a chawl in an oart at Falkland Road, was found hanging from a branch of a mangoe tree in the compound with a piece of coir rope tied round the neck with an ordinary slipping knot. The body was first noticed by the malee of the compound, who informed the police, and on the latter going there they saw the body in the above position, the feet resting on the ground. There were no marks of violence on the body except an indentation of the rope round the neck and an indentation on the right eyebrow caused by deceased's forehead resting against the prop supporting the branch of the tree. Police inquiries showed that deceased had been for the last four or five days depressed in spirits, owing to the circulation of a certain scandal against his character. He was heard to say that it would be better for him to die than to face such calumny. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry in the afternoon on view of the body of the deceased Nana, when one Narayen Essoo, a carpenter, residing with the deceased, was examined. Narayen stated that deceased had gone to Chinchpoogly for a couple of days with a woman, named Anundi, wife of one Luximon, who resided in the same chawl. The husband of Anundi convened a meeting of the caste people about four days ago, and asked Anundi in the presence of the meeting whether she was willing to return and live with him. The woman replied in the negative, saying she preferred the deceased to her husband, and returned all the ornaments to the witness. The inquiry was adjourned to the 4th proximo at the morgue to enable the coroner's surgeon to hold a post-mortem examination to ascertain whether deceased had taken any liquor.

THE NEED FOR MUNICIPAL ECONOMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to Dr. Sukhia's letter re curtailment of our Civic expenditure to meet the huge deficiencies it is respectfully suggested that the economy will proceed in the right direction by dispensing with the several highly paid appointments and not by discharging the miserably paid clerks whose salaries were cut down by the late Chief Accountant. Whenever the expenditure is to be reduced in any public office the first victims are the peons and the lowly paid staff.

Were only two or three Municipal officials who are great adepts in signing papers to be sent away and the salaries of all of them reduced by 20 per cent., and the huge unnecessary temporary establishments of the Executive Engineer reduced, a considerable saving would likely be effected, and the Municipal finances will assume a cheerful prospect. Hoping that the Corporation will move in the right direction.—Yours, &c.,

TEHEMERJEE MINOCHERJI PALIA.

May 28.

THE HONOURS LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with no little surprise the letters published in your issues from your correspondents, "P. A. H." and "Justice," and am much astonished at the remarks made therein. Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram is one of the loyal subjects of the British Crown, and as a true citizen has done what any individual with the best traits of fellow feeling would do towards his brethren in time of distress. He therefore deserves commendation and praise, but at the same time it must be remembered that other respectable gentlemen similarly actuated by sympathy and fellow feeling have laboured voluntarily and unostentatiously for the welfare of the suffering masses with great credit. In honouring the Rao Bahadur with his new distinction, Government have acted most benignly and judiciously, considering the rights and claims of others similarly deserving. It therefore ill becomes your correspondents to cast insinuations and reflections against the discretion of Government and to deplore its justice. The Rao Bahadur's reputation cannot be enhanced by such exhibitions of interested sentiments, nor can it induce the authorities to alter their decision.—Yours, &c.,

May 28. FAIR PLAY.

[We have received letters from "Truth" and other correspondents endorsing the views of "P. A. H." and "Justice" as to the inadequacy of the honour bestowed upon Rao Bahadur Elappa Balaram in view of his public services in connection with the plague epidemics.—ED., *B. G.*]

MATHERAN HORSE AND PONY SHOW.

THE following is the list of winners at the show held near the Rugby Hotel, on Wednesday last :—

Class I.—Horses owned by Residents. 1st prize—Rs. 25, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Meades, b w g Rissidar. 2nd prize,—Rs. 15, Mr. Fazulbhoy's b a w Salisbury. Twelve horses entered.

Class II.—Ponies owned by Residents. 1st prize—Mr. S. B. Spencer's ch a p Behram. 2nd prize—Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones' g a p Confidence. Nine ponies entered.

Class III.—Ponies and horses for hire at Matheran and Narel. 1st prize—Rs. 15, Ebrahim Khan's b a p Mubarik. 2nd prize—Rs. 10, D. Souza's b a p William. 3rd prize—Rs. 5 Ebrahim Khan's b a p Japan. Ten entries.

Class V.—For Children's ponies. Prize—Rs. 5. Mrs. Barlow's ch ch p Pipping. Mrs. Currie's g a p. Jumping Competition.—Horses. Rs. 15.—1st prize Mr. Arthur's b a h Punch. Ponies Prize Rs. 10. Mr. Arthur's g ch p Carbineer. Won after a keen competition with Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones. Prize for Ladies. Miss a Cotgrave. Prizes for saddlery in use with hired ponies. Best Gentleman's saddle Rs. 5. Ebrahim Khan. Best Ladies Saddle Rs. 5. Ebrahim Khan. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Parsons.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Bombay-Japan Line s. s. Tenshire Maru, Captain M. J. Curnow, which arrived on Saturday from Yokohama, reports having passed a number of kerosine oil tins about 250 miles south-south-east of Bombay. The s. s. Manningtry Captain M. Waylor, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Beira experienced variable winds. The captain also reports that in latitude 3°38 south and longitude 31°2 east, he passed a vessel bottom up about 400 tons copper-bottomed.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 28th May, 1898.

1. Remarks by the Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, on the inspection of the Bombay Light Horse, are published for information :—" This is a satisfactory report. I should be glad to see the strength of the Corps augmented."

T W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th May, 1898.

1. Government Resolutions Nos. 2948 and 2949, dated 23rd May 1898 are published for information :—

The undermentioned officers are granted leave as under :—Captain R. W. L. Dunbar, to England for 5 months from the 23rd May 1898, and Captain A. M. T. Jackson, in India for 6 months from the 4th May 1898.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 25.)

MR G A Davis, Deputy Supt of the Buxar Central Jail, is appointed to act as Supt of Jail Manufactures, Bengal, during the absence, on special leave, of Mr J W Hanlon, or until further orders.

MR B C Allen, Asst Commr, on return from privilege leave, is placed on special duty at Shillong.

Mr. H. S. M. Curran, Mate Pilot, is granted privilege leave for three months.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. a Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haitu are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government.

Telegrams for Porto Rico are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States :—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) in code or cipher to and from the West Indies, Venezuela, and Brazil except Government telegrams other than Spanish telegrams named above.

(3) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amazon route interrupted between Djalinda and Biagowetchensk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th May, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	28	11	0 p.m.	8	...
Teheran	29	9	17 p.m.	1	30
Suez	29	3	p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 29th May, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	44	...	15
" Karachi	...	21	..	4
" Madras	...	13	..	1

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	7
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	10
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	15
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	1	1	
D	Khotwady	0	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	2	1	21
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	2	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	1	0	4
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	2	0	5
	Worlee	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Not. & Unknown	6	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	St George's	1		11
	Arthur Road	1		
	Modykhana	1		
	Kapole & Lad Jetni.	1		
	Maratha	3		
	Total	18	13	77
	Total plague deaths to date	30,033	25,991	79
	Total same date last year	12	8	

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	15
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	3	1	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	17
	Dhobi Talao	2	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	0	
D	Khotwadi	0	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	1	20
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	0	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	5
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	0	5
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	5
	Not. & Unknown	3	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	St. George's		1	9
	Arthur Road		3	
	Mohomedbhoy E		1	
	Maratha		2	
	Total	11	12	87
	Total plague deaths to date	33,044	26,003	
	Total same date last year	7	5	67

Surgeon-Captain McDonald, I.M.S., proceeds to Karachi immediately on plague duty (Civil), relieving Surgeon-Lieutenant Cox, I.M.S.

PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

The plague appears to show signs of abatement, writes the *Sind Times*. On Saturday the returns showed 51 cases and 38 deaths ; on the following day (Sunday) there were 34 cases and 21 deaths, a very satisfactory improvement, but the returns for Monday were somewhat less favourable, 49 cases and 44 deaths being recorded. The Trans-Lyeri Camps still continue to contribute the largest number of cases and deaths, Monday's returns showing 23 cases and 23 deaths, and the two previous days 27 cases and 22 deaths. Next comes the Lyeri quarter with a record of 30 cases and 20 deaths during the past three days. The Runnchore Lines and the Soral quarter during the same period record a few cases every day, thus giving cause for anxiety, for if these localities become infected there is danger to the Sadar Bazar and the Cipli Lines. The returns for Tuesday give 39 cases and 33 deaths, the totals to date being 2,348 cases and 1,883 deaths. We learn that upwards of 3,000 persons have been inoculated with Haffkine's propylactic lymph. The compulsory evacuation of the effected quarters has caused much hardship and expense to the poor, the cost of the material for huts and labour having increased considerably, and the hardship would be much more keenly felt but for the liberality of the various Parsee Panchayets in the matter of pecuniary assistance to a great extent. Prices of foodstuffs and other provisions have also risen considerably and would still have risen and even have become difficult to get but for Seth Vishindas Nihalchand who, at the request of several people, has again opened shops for food supplies in the Empress Market and elsewhere. Great credit is due to this gentleman for the good work he has done during the last and the present outbreak of plague here, as also during the recent epidemic at Kotri. At his own expense, and without aid from private persons or from any community, he has established a Plague Hospital not only in the interest of his coreligionists but for the benefit of all classes without distinction of caste and creed, and has so thoroughly identified himself with this good work, that he is to be seen every morning and evening at the hospital enquiring into the condition of the sick and supplying their wants, thereby greatly aiding their recovery. His hospital is most successfully managed under Dr. Nazareth and his assistants ; a number of patients have recovered and have expressed their gratitude to its generous founder and supporter on their discharge from the hospital. He is also highly spoken of by all those who have visited it. Besides it is a well known fact that Seth Vishindas aids the poor and needy with money and distributes grain and other articles of food to them. It was fully hoped that his services would be suitably acknowledged by Government, but probably as plague work is still in progress, Government have thought it fit to defer their plague honours for Sind for some other occasion, when we hope the good work done by so public spirited and benevolent a citizen will be duly recognised.

CLOSING OF WADHWAN CAMP.

In view of the large decrease of plague in Bombay the Wadhwan detention camp has been closed, except for suspicious persons and those arriving from Karachi without certificates of 10 days' detention at Kiamari. Strict medical inspection, however, will be continued. The Political Agent has recommended that all municipal authorities at large towns and police patels at villages be ordered to watch the health of all persons arriving from outside Kathiawar. As ports it has been thought only necessary now to detain passengers from Karachi and Mandvie who have not certificates of 10 days' detention at place of embarkation.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality on Thursday at Lower Damaun was six, consisting of three Mahomedans, two Durjis, and one doobla, and that of Friday was four, being two Mahomedans, one Durji, and one doobla. The mortality on the same dates last year was 9 and 9.—Mr. H. M. Judge, the chief plague authority, disposes of the business of his office from Namdha, where he has got his camp. It is hoped that he will now be able to dispose of numerous applications to cross the cordon much sooner than he could while stationed at Surat.

THE INFLUX OF WORKPEOPLE.

The following statement shows the number of passengers that came into Bombay during the week ending Sunday, the 15th instant :—

Week Days.	Number of passengers booked from Stations north of Sion.	Number of passengers booked from Stations north of Mahim.
Monday, 9th May	2,000	1,514
Tuesday,	2,001	1,487
Wednesday,	1,789	1,499
Thursday,	1,721	1,538
Friday,	1,865	1,4 2
Saturday,	1,757	1,379
Sunday,	1,893	1,093
Totals	13,075	10,503

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Previously reported	147	127	8
Fresh	4	1	3
Total	151	128	11

THE KHOJA HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is amusing that a Khoja should make an inquiry about the furniture of the old hospital after a long period of hibernation. The hospital was situated at Connaught Road, and its greatest drawback was the great distance from the Khoja locality. Therefore when Khan Saheb Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim declared his intention to open a hospital at a large public meeting of the Khojas, which included the subscribers to the old hospital fund, held at Khoja Mohalla, in the house of Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy, under the chairmanship of the late Mr. Ibrahimsay, it was resolved unanimously that all the hospital furniture should be transferred to the new hospital, which was accordingly done.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity of Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average strength of the wind in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amounts of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Present reading at 8 a.m.	Direction.	Velocity in miles per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation since 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·670	N	5	106·6	81·6	42	...	3·63	+0·81
Simla	24·630	NNE	6	113·3	86·3	24	...	3·01	+0·27
Delhi	29·621	NW	4	110·2	83·3	38	...	3·51	+0·19
Agra	29·63	NW	4	110·0	85·4	16	...	3·13	+1·13
Cawnpore	29·670	ESE	3	108·5	85·5	55	...	1·58	...
Allahabad	29·66	ENE	3	110·1	84·2	66	...	2·22	+0·13
Jhansi	29·650	NW	7	113·2	89·2	35	...	2·07	+0·34
Jacobabad	29·686	E	5	107·4	84·0	44	...	0·66	−0·68
Karachi	29·753	W	12	94·9	81·0	79	...	0·43	−1·41
Jeypore	29·671	W	5	106·3	79·8	32	...	1·21	−0·77
Ajmere	29·718	W	10	108·4	87·0	43	...	0·59	−1·48
Deesa	29·747	WNW	10	109·5	79·0	60	...	1·03	+0·16
Ahmedabad	29·764	NW	2	102·3	80·6	58	...	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·759	W	11	104·3	74·9	58	...	0·13	−0·55
Rajkot	29·771	NNW	10	107·9	77·4	74	...	0·18	−0·31
Ghadeshi	29·777	W	10	109·2	79·3	52	...	0·73	...
Veraval	29·771	NNW	7	86·6	76·8	76	...	0·11	...
Neemuch	29·720	NW	5	106·1	80·3	47	...	0·72	−0·91
Indore	29·724	W	6	109·3	77·6	57	...	0·68	−0·90
Sangor	29·685	W	5	105·9	82·6	29	...	1·46	−1·03
Jabulpore	29·645	WNW	4	110·0	84·6	19	...	3·61	+0·30
Hoshangabad	29·722	WSW	2	111·3	90·7	31	...	0·50	−2·16
Khandwa	29·751	W	8	110·2	87·0	23	...	0·09	−1·79
Raipur	29·767	E	2	105·6	87·4	47	...	1·72	−1·76
Nagpur	29·709	WSW	12	107·7	85·0	36	...	4·37	+0·63
Amraoti	29·746	WNW	10	109·0	83·3	40	...	0·82	−1·91
Akola	29·741	W	3	110·8	84·2	25	...	0·52	−2·66
Surat	29·765	Calm	3	105·7	81·0	66	...	1·68	+1·25
Malegaon	29·745	WNW	9	106·8	78·6	38	...	0·10	−1·99
Bombay	29·766	NNE	9	95·6	82·6	76	...	0·33	−1·10
Poona	29·837	NNE	6	99·4	72·8	67	0·03	1·42	−1·73
Ahmednagar	29·826	E	4	99·8	75·4	62	0·05	0·16	...
Aurangabad	29·833	Calm	3	102·0	73·2	59	0·35	0·71	...
Sholapur	29·774	ENE	3	104·2	73·5	36	0·3	0·91	−2·72
Ratnagiri	29·770	SSE	3	92·4	80·8	85	0·07	1·11	−0·7
Belgaum	29·799	Calm	3	99·2	69·0	60	...	2·12	+2·63
Goa	29·80	N	9	89·0	80·4	83	...	2·46	...
Kalwar	29·775	N	6	91·2	81·0	79	...	1·30	−1·77
Mangalore	29·789	NNW	3	90·8	81·4	75	...	3·35	−7·23
Calicut	29·779	Calm	3	91·4	76·8	84	0·41	11·77	+3·78
Cochin	29·771	NNE	2	92·0	74·7	88	0·27	11·72	−16·1
Bangalore	29·68	E	1	91·3	71·3	73	...	2·95	−0·83
Secunderabad	29·770	E	8	102·7	67·3	43	...	2·21	−2·70
Masulipatam	29·800	SSE	9	94·1	82·0	73	...	2·17	−7·91
Bellary	29·769	S	5	104·2	75·8	39	...	3·38	−1·35
Cuddapah	29·74	SW	1	104·7	81·4	65	...	5·29	+0·57
Madras	29·808	SSE	6	89·9	79·9	74	...	9·67	−1·96
Coimbatore	29·69	SW	1	97·4	70·1	89	0·47	9·55	−4·29
Trichinopoly	29·782	C	3	99·1	75·9	83	0·46	9·35	−4·64
Negapatam	29·797	C	11	91·0	80·4	80	...	11·54	−21·57
Pamban	29·763	SW	4	87·3	79·0	87	0·02	28·21	+4·87
Colombo	29·787	W	6	91·3	81·8	76	...	0·51	−2·82
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jacobabad, Aurangabad and Ahmednagar, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the North-West Provinces and highest at Coimbatore, Madras, Masulipatam, Bangalore and Goa. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Sirsa Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Raipur, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Mahableshwar, 16 at Veraval and Jaipur, and 14 at Ajmere, Nazpur, Malegaon and Sholapur. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season over the whole country except at Jacobabad, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, where it is about 2° below. The minimum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Sirsa and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jhansi, and the lowest 69° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Cochin, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, Ceylon, Berar, and at Raipur, Hoshangabad and Delhi. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Aurangabad, Sholapur, Calicut, Cochin, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri and Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a low pressure area to the south-south-west of Colombo out at sea, and as the weather is slightly influenced by it in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at and about Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, rain accompanied by thunder and lightning is to be expected there. The weather to the southwards of Cochin and to the south-westwards of Colombo is very unsettled, and fresh to strong squally winds with rain are probably blowing there. Local scattered showers are also probable in the Bombay Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Saturday : The barometer changes have been irregular, more particularly in Bengal, but the general conditions of pressure are unaltered. The barometer remaining high over most of India, low over North-west India, and uniform over the Peninsula and the Bay. Strong southerly winds are blowing up the Bay, and a fresh easterly current prevails over Bengal and up the north side of the Gangetic plain. A north-westerly to westerly wind is blowing over Rajputana, North Bombay and the central districts while along the west coast winds are light and variable and considerably below the normal strength. The temperature has risen in Burma, fallen in the Punjab, and

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND. AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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NOTES. INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL. Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 2,20,000 on Bombay and Rs. 1,20,000 on Madras, at 1s. 3 15-16d.; also of Telegraphic Transfers to the extent of Rs.100,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 300,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 1-2d.

An advance of 5-16 per cent. made the price of Consols 112, yesterday. French Rentes continued at 103; but Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·30 frs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., were unchanged at £62 1-8; while Indian Sterling Loan advanced 1 per cent., to 114. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 3-16d. dearer, at 26 13-16d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal was 1-4 cent more, at 58 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·86 3-8 dollars. About £75,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

To-day there was a further allotment of Wire Transfers on Bombay of 1 lakh, at 1s. 4 1-16d.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 39s. per 492lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull, sellers via the canal; for Brown Rapeseed the quotation was 35 1-2s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the canal, tone of the market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 9,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 35-64d. and 3 17-32d. for May and September-October deliveries, respectively. The Manchester Market closed steady. The total sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 48,000 bales, compared with 47,000 bales in the previous week. The amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales more, at 68,000 bales. The week's Imports were 63,000 bales; and the total stock increased by 17,000 bales, standing yesterday at 1,171,000 bales.

To-day the London financial and Liverpool Cotton Markets have been closed for the Whitsuntide holidays.

In New York the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent yesterday to 6 9-16 cents per lb. August Futures were 7 points lower, at 6·48 cents, and December 3 points, at 6·35 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,060 bales. The Receipts to-day at the Ports were 4,000 bales.

A moderate business has been done to-day in our local Cotton market. Exporters bought 1,650 bales consisting of 100 bales Amreli at Rs. 150 per candy; 200 Chopda, at Rs. 150; 100 Junaghad, at Rs. 158; 200 Dhoraji, at Rs. 155; 50 Bengal, at Rs. 140; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 146; 300 Ginned Broach, at Rs. 168; 200 each of Dhulia and "Fine" Dhollera, at Rs. 143 and Rs. 157, respectively. The local Mills purchased 1,350 bales, of which 50 bales were Ginned Miraj, at Rs. 164 1-4 per candy; 300 Dhamargaum, at Rs. 150; 400 Saw ginned, at Rs. 158; 400 Rampore, at Rs. 148 to Rs. 155 1-4; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 142; 100 Compta, at Rs. 163 1-2.

WHEAT has been a quiet market.

SEEDS.—Prices show a decline, and there has been little or no enquiry in a quiet to week market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	9,920 bales.
Wheat	107,012 cwts.
Linseed	10,238 "
Rapeseed	8,007 "
Gingellyseed	1,038 "
Poppyseed	3,193 "
Rice	503 "

FREIGHTS are neglected.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sights Bills. The enquiry for Bank Paper was small, and although 1s. 4d. for Wire was available it did not attract buyers, re-sales being reported at 1s. 4 1-32d., for early June delivery; a moderate amount of merchants' Paper was also done, and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight...1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs...170 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER and SHARES.—These markets have been closed to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Gladstone. In the former rates were nominally quoted at 94 1-8 for Cash, and 94 5-8 for 1st July Settlement for 3 1-2 per cent., with 87 for 3 per cents.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	3 1-16

Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 1-8
Bar Silver	26 13-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	48,000 bales.
" " Surats	100 "
" Imports of cotton	63,000 "
" " Surats	1000 "
" Stock of cotton	1,171,000 "
" " Surats	4,000 "

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MAY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana passed here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MAY 29.

Mail steamers Peninsular, from London, and Verona, from Bombay, arrived.

The s. s. Verona arrived at Colombo yesterday morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Bormida left Singapore, for Penang and Bombay, on the 28th instant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 23rd May, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 17th May, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 17. Rs.	A.	P.	May 23. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	9	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,62,89,533	0	7	1,51,92,451	11	3
Other Deposits, &c.	4,39,35,467	1	9	4,55,49,434	11	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,86,401	0	3	2,72,686	5	11
Sundries	30,88,417	0	6	31,27,115	10	1
Rs.	9,19,17,825	3	1	9,24,91,685	6	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	28,50,032	0	0	27,46,937	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	74,17,450	0	0	74,67,450	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,25,30,794	9	2	2,25,54,447	1	10
Accounts of Credit do.	2,53,21,864	1	11	2,52,25,748	12	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,06,16,603	9	3	1,06,57,040	9	4
Balances with other Banks	11,82,611	1	3	12,35,572	13	11
Bullion	2,380	3	0	2,380	3	0
Dead Stock	13,28,461	11	4	13,28,727	2	10
Stamps	11,135	5	1	10,818	2	4
Sundries	13,65,372	12	7	12,91,288	7	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	75,08,294	6	6	80,25,389	7	9
Do. at Branches	1,16,82,809	7	0	1,29,82,434	10	0
Rs.	9,19,17,825	3	1	9,24,91,685	6	3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 23rd May, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,81,817	Dec.
Do. at Branches	5,94,731	Inc.
Other Deposits	16,45,284	do.
Post Bills	13,717	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	55,125	Dec.
Loans	34,653	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	96,116	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	1,39,569	do.
Cash at Head Office	5,17,296	Inc.
Cash at Branches	12,99,925	do.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR ADVERTISING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LAW—May 7, at the Moot, Downton, Wilts, the wife of Archibald FitzGerald Law, Puisne Judge Supreme Court, Straits Settlements, son (prematurely).

DEATHS.

BACON—May 6, at 8, Westbourne-gardens, W, Major-General Edmond Anthony Henry Bacon, aged 73.

BELLETT—May 5, at Ealing, George Bellett, M A, late of the Bengal Educational Service, aged 63.

DAVIDSON—May 6, at Brighton, Dora, widow of Colonel Alfred Augustus Davidson, Indian Staff Corps.

GRAINGER—April 1, at Sydney, N S W, Captain Horace Grainger formerly in the Peninsular and Oriental s s Company's service and later in the A S N s s Company's service.

PARTRIDGE—May 7, at Thickett Lodge Anerley, Deputy-Surgeon-General Samuel Bowes Partridge, C I E, Q H S, Bengal Medical Service (Ret), aged 69.

TATE—April 25, on board s s Shannon returning from India, John Tate, eldest son of the late Frederick Thomas Tate, and nephew of the late John Passman Tate, of Lee, Kent, aged 62.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOMBES—May 24, the wife of Sydney Cowper Coombes, of a son.

FRASER-HARRIS—May 21, at Kasauli, the wife of Mr H J Fraser-Harris, of a son.

MURRAY—May 17, at Bankura, the wife of Charles B Murray, Bengal Police, of a son.

DEATH.

WARD—May 23, at Nellore, John Turner Ward, aged 73 years, 10 months and 21 days, at the residence of his son, F T Ward.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1898.

LORD SALISBURY appears to have had something on his mind when he addressed the Bankers' Association at a symposium in the Metropole on the 11th instant. There were no reporters present, and the three hundred bankers, with Sir John Lubbock at their head, appear to have been put on their honour not to speak to anybody of the grave secrets they were privileged to share with the Prime Minister. His lordship looked, according to one of those present, "as if some bad news had come in not long before, and that some unsurmountable difficulty lay in his way." What was the bad news? Possibly he had come to hear for the first time that Wei-Hai-Wei in the opinion of no less an authority than the Commander-in-Chief, in military language is not worth a two-penny damn to anybody. In the year 1860 the future Lord Wolseley very carefully examined Wei-Hai-Wei, and found it to have no water-supply, there being no streams, and the poor and porous soil letting the rain escape, so that wells were of little use. Moreover the port, which is small and inconvenient, is exposed to gales from the north-east and the south-east, and there are evident signs that the waves beat in heavily on the shore. He strongly reported against the proposal that had been made to Sir Hope Grant, to occupy the fort as a base for operations against Pekin. The unearthing of that report at the moment that the acquisition of this *pied-a-terre* in Northern China was being represented as more than a set-off to Russian acquirements on the opposite side of the Gulf, might have accounted for the absence of "the Prime Ministers' usual after-dinner joviality," which it appears had given place to a strange "gloominess." It was for a moment imagined that the negotiations in Paris for accommodation of rival French and English claims in West Africa had gone wrong. A vision of war with France was thought by some to have clouded over the speaker's face with the pale cast of thought. Lloyd was asked next day to insure against the risk of such a war for the next two months. That surmise was fallacious, for at that very time the Commissioners had agreed upon lines of demarcation, more or less satisfactory to both countries, while leaving the extremists of both sufficient to grumble over for years to come.

We must turn from the Bend of the Niger, in the quest for the "serious causes of ministerial anxiety and watchfulness," which we are tantalisingly told are by no means confined to those issues which have become the most common subjects of public debate. There are it appears responsible and delicate situations in which Great Britain may become involved on account of current and prospective changes in different parts of the world. It appears that the Marquis, addressing his auditors as men of common sense, who in important matters allow no place to sentiment, asked them to recognise the necessity of our country "looking facts in the face, and being in every way well prepared for the proper discharge of all such duties as the course of events in the near or distant future might impose upon us." What does it all mean? If Great Britain will have to face in the near or distant future changes in different parts of the world, does that mean that we are already within measurable distance of the long-talked-of hostile coalition of the Continental Powers, to guard against which we have spent fifty-three millions sterling on additions to our fleet in the last ten years? Was all that money wasted? The mightiest fleet the wondering Ocean has ever seen ought to insure us against the danger of being included in the category of dying nations, which Lord Salisbury told his audience in the Albert Hall will one of these fine days be divided amongst their neighbours. If a gigantic navy is not sufficient insurance against combined aggression, it would be the plain duty of Government to take Parliament into their confidence, and ask for such further sacrifices as may be required. It seems odd that while Parliament is kept in the dark as to the "serious causes" of grave ministerial anxieties, an assembly of bankers should be made the recipients of mysterious confidences that cast a gloom over their dinner hour.

Unquestionably the immediate future cannot be regarded without grave misgivings, and the prospect is by no means improved by the sudden apparition of the United States, intent on conquest and with a stern determination to be no longer restricted to the American Continent in their aims and ambitions. The States, like United Germany, are resolved to be a World-Power with a great navy, and the Star Spangled Banner in evidence on every sea. Lust of Empire once it takes possession of a State awakening to the conciousness of growing strength, soon becomes the master-passion. A Washington correspondent noted the rapidity with which ideas of territorial aggrandisement took possession of the most sober-minded when the possibilities attending Admiral Dewey's facile victory began to be realised: "Since the beginning of this week when the fate of the Philippines was seen to rest with American statesmanship, the ambition for Empire-building has grown hourly and with enormous force behind it. The conquest was at first looked upon as a thing to be ultimately given back to Spain, or to be bartered with England or with Japan. Now, the strong inclination of the country, expressed in Congress and in the Press, and in the utterances of representative men, is to hold them permanently for the United States." First Hawaii, then Cuba, now the Philippines. It will be the opening of the flood gates of conquest and the letting out of mighty waters, changing all land marks. In these times when one State helps itself to what it particularly covets, the others claim compensation and take whatever they have a mind to. Germany became anxious about the Philippines when Spanish authority was shown to have such a loose hold on them. France officially denies that she is negotiating with Spain for their transference to her by purchase. The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that France has fixed her eyes on the Balearic Islands, and Russia desires to secure the reversion of Ceuta. These Powers will be astonished at their own moderation if while the United States, with a standing Army of 25,000 men and a Navy on the same scale, take possession of Cuba, the Philippines, and the Sandwich Islands, they rest content with anything of less value.

So far as we are aware no steps have been taken by Government to invite any Native broker or merchant to England to give evidence before the Fowler Committee, although in at least one department of enquiry—"the effect of the proposed changes on the internal trade of the country"—evidence from this source would seem to be indispensible. Indeed, the services of an Indian might well have been sought when the membership of the Committee was under consideration. But if the grave mistake is made of holding an enquiry without obtaining at first hand the views of those who can speak on behalf of natives most directly interested, and can give information on branches of the subject that are comparatively little known to Europeans, the Committee will at least not be left in the dark altogether as to the views of the Native brokers in shares, stocks, and exchange in this city. The Chairman of their Association, Mr. Shapurji B. Bhuracha, has forwarded to Sir Henry Fowler on their behalf a memorial which speaks their views with no uncertain sound. The Government scheme is condemned as a proposal to protract the agony of the transition period of the "limping standard" in an intensified form "as an experiment, without the promise of a finality which should be the sole object of any further legislation." The memorial consists principally of a contraversion of the "large assumptions" and false reasoning which in the view of the Brokers' Association characterises the despatch of the Government of India. It is argued with a great deal of force that the stringency of money so far from helping exchange would have weakened it, were it not for the present great preponderance of exports over imports. It is admitted that if the Government scheme is adopted, exchange will remain high, but that will be owing not to the curtailment of currency, but to the practical bar to the import of foreign silver that will result from Government becoming a vendor and thereby increasing the balance of trade in India's favour. But the memorialists argue that this will only be the case so long as the melting process lasts, and that when the three or four years over which it is to extend have passed, fluctuations in the exchange rate of the rupee will again characterise the operations of the market. The transition period during which exchange will be fairly steady (because of the effect of the melting down plan on the balance of trade) will be utilised, in the absence of a Government guarantee, to convert as much foreign capital employed in this country as possible into gold, so that in two ways the contraction of currency will go on. This, in the view of the Native Brokers, while seriously crippling the internal trade of the country would not from an exchange point of view bring about the stability desired. It may be asked whether this destructive criticism is followed by any alternative proposal, but here the Native brokers like so many other objectors are not very definite. They call the Government plan "not a scheme, but an experiment," they bestow but faint praise on that of Mr. Lindsay, and they declare that until a final scheme is evolved, they would rather prefer to work under the "limping standard tempered by the Government of India allowing the use in the busy season of the surplus funds accumulated in the treasuries by the collection of revenues." The cynic will take this remark as a reminder that "the limping standard" is not without its uses to keen, alert men of business who are able to gauge the exchange barometer and act accordingly. But the criticisms of so representative a body as the Native Brokers' Association have to be regarded not from the point of view of the cynic, but from that of practical statesmanship. Some member of the Committee who has approved this document should certainly be sent home to bear the fire of cross-examination by the Fowler Committee upon the views it contains.

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S fleet is at once ubiquitous and invisible. The Washington Government were no sooner notified that the fleet was penned into Santiago de Cuba, and given orders that it should be disposed of out of hand, than it was discovered that it had left the port into which it was penned, undiscovered. Admiral Schley arrived off Santiago only two days after Cervera had arrived there, and it is surmised possibly left there in the interval without any American scout being a bit the wiser. Anyhow the plea was not under that thimble. Admiral Schley will have to try again somewhere else. As the Carabbean Sea is by no means as large as the Mediterranean, and the United States boast of a considerable number of swift cruisers, it is certainly strange that the Spanish fleet can preserve its incognito for weeks together. It is equally strange that Admiral Cervera, who can play at hide-and-seek to such perfection cannot turn his skill in manœuvring to some more practical account. With a decided superiority in torpedo destroyers and torpedo boats, a night attack on his bewildered enemy ought not to be beyond his ambition. Or he might vary his movements by making a dash at one or other of the enemy's ports. The unreadiness of the Americans for the active operations of war is further exemplified by the want of transports to convey the remainder of the troops ordered to Manila. While a large proportion of the volunteers first called out are unequipped, 75,000 more have been embodied, for which no outfit or provision whatever has been made. If the Spanish Admiraity had any capacity they might easily have taken advantage of that unreadiness and secured the command of the sea in the Atlantic, while protecting the Philippines against Admiral Dewey's cruisers. It is only now that the reserved fleet has put to sea from Cadiz.

AFTER nearly three years' service as Consul for Japan in Bombay, Mr. K. Yamada left for Tokio on Saturday. It is not quite certain whether he will return here after his three months' leave has expired, but if he does so it will be contrary to the usual practice, as the Japanese Foreign Office transfers the Consular representatives on an average once every two years. It is at least open to doubt whether this rule is a wise one, since it must necessarily take even the most experienced officers at least a year to become thoroughly familiarised with the commercial problems which present themselves in each new station. Mr. Yamada, although only a young man, has already had consular experience in China, in Australia, in the Japanese Legation in London, and last but not least in India. His predecessor was the first Japanese Consul appointed to India, and as he was only here a few months the organisation of the consulate practically devolved upon Mr. Yamada. His period of office has witnessed a most remarkable expansion of the commercial relations between the two countries, and though the balance of trade is still very greatly in our favour, the increase of imports from Japan has been relatively larger than the increase of our shipments thereto. Such favourable results could scarcely have been obtained if the Mikado's Government had not been ably represented here by Mr. Yamada, whose inauguration of an exhibition of Japanese products suitable for export to India has not been without its effect in increasing enquiries on the part of Indian merchants.

THE Queen on May 6th received his Highness Sultan Muhammad Shah, the Aga Khan, Spiritual Head of the Khoja Community, who was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Earl of Clarendon and Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.I.E., political Aide-de-camp. Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg was present with the Queen.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Arthur Cohen, only son of Mr. L. Cohen, of 54, Queen's-gate, and Nora, daugther of the Hon. John Nugent, C.S.I., member of the Bombay Council.

SIR JOHN EDGE, Q.C. late chief justice of the North-West Provinces of India, has been elected a bencher of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, in succession to the late Mr. Alfred Cock, Q.C.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Sandhurst will arrive from Mahableshwar at the Victoria Terminus Station at 11-15 a.m. (Railway time) on Thursday next. He will take up his residence at the Secretariat, and leave for Poona by the train leaving Victoria Terminus Station at 9-30 p.m. (Railway time) on Sunday.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI intends remaining in India for some months to come; so he should have more opportunities of playing cricket. He has made hosts of friends at Simla.

A CYCLONIC thunderstorm with heavy rain passed over Calcutta on the 26th, reducing the temperature sensibly. The heat during the past few days had been intense.

IT has been notified to Australian shippers that the Government of India will pay an average price of £45 sterling for remounts. This has nominally been the case for some time past; but the rule in future will be strictly observed. A better class of horses will probably be forthcoming.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Mr. Philip Barkers, £107,814; Earl of Bradford, £80,504; Mr. Edward Read Nelson Druce, £62,964; Mr. James Whitehead Haigh, £387,147; Mr. Richard Holdsworth, £99,204; Mr. Henry Horsfall, £105,779; Mr. James Porter, £65,479; Dr. Waldegrave Rock Thompson, £56,864; General Sir Henry James Warre, K.C.B., £24,144.

THE P. and O. s. s. India which arrived from Australia in Colombo on Wednesday morning brought a large number of horses for Ceylon and India. In Colombo the India landed 105 Australian horses for Messrs S. W. Walles and Company and 42 for Messrs. A. Pate and Son. She is taking away 134 horses for the Calcutta market. These include the following race horses: most of them are well known, having been prominently before the sporting public of Australia and won several races: Sortie, Moata, Hermit, Silver Bell, Ray, Boulevard, Mainstay, White Veil, Prudence, Sprite, Fenella, Pandora, a smart Tasmanian pony Truffle, brother to Tasay; Damien, M. G The Bonde, Quicksilver, a jumper by Panataloon; Joe by Boz from Polly; Dartmoor Ida, a 12-1 hand pony; Downdale by Sommeil; and unnamed horse by Jacinth, brother to Nordenfelt; a half sister to Capstan by the Caulfield Cup winner. Guaron from Commerce, and Sinker, a full brother to the cr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF SPANISH FLEET STILL A MYSTERY.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The mystery of the whereabouts of the American and Spanish fleets is deepening.

The Washington Government has now discovered that the squadron under Admiral Schley only arrived at Santiago de Cuba two days after the arrival of Admiral Cervera's fleet, which it is surmised possibly left there unobserved.

SPANISH WARSHIPS OFF COSTA RICA.

The "New York Herald" reports that eight warships, which are believed to be Spanish, have been sighted off Costa Rica.

A WAR CORRESPONDENT IMPRISONED IN CUBA.

Mr. Winter Knight, acting as correspondent for the "Times," succeeded in landing in Cuba in a skiff, but was captured by the Spanish officials and is now imprisoned in Cubana.

DESPATCH OF ANOTHER SPANISH SQUADRON.

It is officially announced at Madrid that the Spanish reserve squadron has left Cadiz.

The destination of this squadron is either Cuba, the Philippines or America as the Government of Spain may deem expedient.

SPANISH TROOPS AT ALGECIRAS.

MAY 27.

Three thousand Spanish troops now occupy Algeciras opposite to Gibraltar.

AMERICA SHORT OF TRASPORTS.

Fifteen transports and six colliers are still wanted for the conveyance of the remainder of the American troops ordered to Manila.

It is considered doubtful whether the Americans will be able to move large bodies of troops for some time to come.

VOLUNTEERS STILL UNEQUIPPED.

A large proportion of the Volunteers are still unequipped, and nothing has yet been done towards the outfit of the 75,000 last called out.

PREPARING FOR DESCENT UPON HAVANA

LONDON, MAY 29.

It is stated that Admiral Sampsons Squadron has turned to Key West and is preparing for a descent upon Havana.

BLOCKDAE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

According to the latest accounts Admiral Schley's Squadron at noon on Friday was blockading Santiago de Cuba being convinced that the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was inside.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

Owing to the divergence of the Italian Minister for Foreign affairs on the Parliamentary programme of the Government, the Marquis de Rudini has tendered the resignation of the cabinet.

The Premier has been charged with the reconstruction of another ministry.

MR. GLADSTONE LYING-IN-STATE.

Upwards of one hundred thousand people visited Westminister Hall to-day to see Mr. Gladstone lying-in-state.

The widow of the deceased statesman has arrived in London to attend the funeral.

FUNERAL OF MR. GLADSTONE.

The funeral of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone took place to-day and was a simple but impressive ceremony.

The procession walked from Westminster Hall to the Abbey and included members of the House of Commons, Peers, the Diplomatic Body, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and special envoys from the Sovereigns of Europe.

The coffin was covered with a gold-bordered pall of white silk.

The widow of the deceased statesman was provided with a special chair in the Abbey, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the other Princes reverentially shook hands with her on the conclusion of the service.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF WEI-HAI-WEI

The "Shanghai Mercury" states that H. M. S. Narcissus has landed a party of 45 marines at Wei-Hai-Wei for the purpose of formally taking over possession.

The forts were found to be in good order but the Japanese on their withdrawal had removed the guns.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

The total of the Tenders for 2½ millions of India Bills amounts to £18,834,000. Tenders at £97-17-6 receive in full.

The average percentage is £2-2-6.

THE OAKS.

MAY 27.

The following is the result of the race for the Oaks :—

Airs and Graces	1
Nun Nicer	2
Cauliflower	3

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, MAY 28.

British delegates to the forthcoming Sugar Conference have now been appointed.

THE FRENCH IN WEST AFRICA.

Reuters's correspondent telegraphing from Lokoja West Africa on 23rd inst., reports that the natives of Kissi have expelled a French garrison consisting of six men with one officer.

A British force thereupon occupied the post.

The French protested and established a new post outside the town.

BRITISH MINISTER TO THE PORTE.

The reported transfer of Sir Nicholas O'Conor from St. Petersburgh to Constantinople as British Ambassador to the Porte in succession to Sir Philip Currie is confirmed.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Bombay mails of the 14th inst., arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN A BENGAL VILLAGE.

SIX SALT DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS KILLED.

ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

A serious riot resulting in the deaths of several officers of the Salt Department took place yesterday at Champahatty in Barnipore, the Twenty-Four Pergunnahs. Since the Bengal Salt Bill was passed, which made country-made salt contraband, it has has been necessary to send search parties into sunderbun villages, where illicit manufacture is carried out in the recesses of the jungle. For some time past the salt authorities suspected the illicit manufacture of salt on a large scale in the house of one of the villagers, and expecting resistance a large party consisting of one European salt superintendent, eight salt sub-inspectors, the police sub-inspector of Barnipore and several orderlies and constables went to search the house on Friday morning.

The owner raised a cry of "ticcawalla," and about two thousand villagers assembled, armed with lathies and other weapons, and attacked the whole party. It is reported that the European superintendent, whose name has not yet transpired, four salt inspectors, and several peons have been killed and their bodies thrown into the river. This is the report brought by the rest of the party into Barnipore. The Thannah District Superintendent of Police of the Twenty-Four Pergunnahs was instantly despatched with a strong body of police to the scene of the occurrence, and the District Magistrate followed soon after.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

The daily death-rate is still normal in Calcutta. There were 52 deaths on Friday, and there were two deaths under the heading of plague. One of these deaths occurred in Campbell Hospital and another at Manicktollah Hospital. Mr. Ferran, who was entered as a suspect case at Medical College Hospital, was discharged cured on Friday. A suspected case was reported from Cowie Street yesterday morning, and is being inquired into.

The city was quiet yesterday, but the police are on the alert. There is no reason to suppose that so far as Mohurrum festival is concerned there will be any disturbance.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FUNERAL.

CALCUTTA SHOPS AND OFFICES CLOSED

Every Consular flag in the city was at half-mast yesterday in recognition of the funeral of the late Mr. Gladstone. Every vessel in port, even foreign ships and Arab craft, had both their house flags and ensigns lowered, and all along the Old Court House Street those trading houses which have flagstaffs put up their flags half-way. Most of the mercantile firms closed at two o'clock and all the European shops which as a rule give their assistants a half-holiday on Saturday, put up their shutters an hour earlier. Several native establishments also closed early. The local Government made no special arrangements, as the last Saturday in every month is always a holiday in Government offices.

THE FRONTIER.

THE OUTRAGE AT DATTA KHEL.

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Particulars now received of the recent outrage close to Datta Khel show that it was purely fanatical. It seems that a gang of five men hid under a wall and attacked a naik and sepoy of the 8th Bengal Infantry. The Naik has since died, but the sepoy is only slightly hurt. All three assailants who pressed into the post were killed. They have since been identified as two Daories and a Mohseed youth, all inhabiting the village of Charkhel in Upper Daur. The other two of the gang made off and escaped.

In addition to the Rs. 2,400 paid by the Kajha Madda Khels, being the balance of their fine in connection with Maizar affair, the Ger Madda Khels have now paid in Rs. 5,500.

CALCUTTA PLAGUE COMMISSION.

Mr. E. V. Levinge, I. C. S, has been appointed Secretary of the Calcutta Plague Commission.

PRESENTATION TO THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

The Maharaja of Patiala was, to-day, presented here with an illimunated address by the Singh Sabha, representing the Sikh community of Simla.

SIMLA RACES.

In the last day of these races the results were as follows :—

HURDLE HANDICAP.

Enamel, 11st	1
Talkover, 10st 11lbs	2
Manisty, 8st 2lbs	3

Won by a length. Manisty nowhere. Time—3 min. 17secs.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Enamel, evens Talkover, and 4 Manisty.

SNOWDON STAKES.

Ploughboy, 10st 12lbs	1
Queensland, 9st 13lbs	2
Ada, 10st 10lbs	3

Won by 3-4 lengths ; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 3 secs.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Ploughboy, 10-4 Ada, and evens Queensland.

SIMLA CUP.

Little Jane, 11st 1lb	1
Free Lance, 9st 7lbs	2
Tyrone, 7st 3lbs	3

Won by a length; same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 59secs.

Also ran : Hard Lines and Kagalan.

Betting : 5 to 4 on Little, Jane; 1 1-2 Free Lance 4.

TYRONE LONGWOOD STAKES.

Conductor, 9st 13lbs	1
Dilkusha, 9st 13lbs	2
Enamel, 10st 7lbs	3

Twenty seconds. Won by length. Length and a-half between second and third.

Betting : 5 to 4 on Conductor, 2 Dilkusha, and 4 Enamel.

Also ran : Jovil, The Mummer, and H. H.

MAHASU STAKES.

Squint, 10st 12lbs	1
Red Rover, 8st 3lbs	2
Jassam, 7st 11lbs	3

One minute four seconds. Won by a length three-quarter length between second and third.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Squint, 3 Red Rover, and 4 Jassan.

Also ran : Mug and Little Chieftain.

FAREWELL STAKES.

Nancy, 9st 2lbs	1
La Fleche, 2st 10lbs	2
The Mummer, 8st 3lbs	3

Also ran : Czar.

1min. 30secs. Won by three quarters of a length; same distance between second and third.

Betting : 3 to 4 on Nancy and La Fleche, and 6 Mummer.

THE LUNGAR PROCESSION AT HYDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 28.

All Hyderabad assembled in the city yesterday to witness the historical Lunger procession which for spectacular effect rivals every other Oriental demonstration. The Minister was "At home" on the occasion to officers of the Secunderabad and Bolarum garrisons and also to all the Nizam's officials, both European and Native, The Resident and the Nizam are both absent from Hyderabad. The procession of the Nizam's troops, comprising the Imperial Service Troops, Golconda Brigade, and Regular and Irregular Troops, marched past the Minister's Palace by half-past four, and everything passed off pleasantly.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 13.

THE INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

I HAVE described the terrible riots that have occurred in Milan and other parts of the Italian Kingdom as an insurrectionary movement, for although owing to what some think the shortsighted action of the Royal Government in preventing as far as possible the real facts being known, the accounts that have so far reached us are more or less fragmentary, sufficient has transpired to show that Italy is passing through a crisis the gravity of which cannot be over-estimated. The Premier, the Marquis of Rudini, admits that things have never looked so serious in Italy since 1860, but nevertheless he hopes to be able to overcome all the difficulties. "I believe," he is reported to have said, "that the moment has arrived when the Extremist parties must be curbed. We will give no truce to the Socialists nor to the Republicans ; I will let every one of the enemy know the energy of which the Government is capable. If we are driven to it, we will suspend the Constitution throughout Italy." Practically it has almost come to that already. The Rome correspondent of the "Times" writing on the 9th inst.,—he was not allowed to telegraph —says it has been evident to all who have eyes to see that the series of riots in Italy bore a political character. In the South-East, the rise in the price of bread was doubtless at first the main cause of the outbreaks, but as the disturbances proceeded along the line of railway that connects Brindisi with Bari, Molfetta, Foggia, Chieti, Ascoli-Piceno, Pesaro, Rimini, Ravenna, Ferrara, Cremona, Piacenza, Pavia, and Milan, it became certain that bread was but the pretext for an insurrectionary movement prepared beforehand by the associations of navvies and railway employes, in which a strong Socialist and Republican leaven has long been at work. He does not say positively that a *mot d'ordre* was issued by the chiefs of the revolutionary party. In Italy that is unnecessary. Local vanity supplies the train along which the revolutionary spark may pass. No locality likes to be outdone by a rival locality either in good deeds or evil. The causes of the lamentable outbreak are, he says, three:—(1) The agitation for cheap bread as a starting point and rallying-ground ; (2) the development of Radical, Republican, and Socialist organizations, promoted and encouraged by the culpable weakness of the Marquis di Rudini, and by the knowledge that the Ministry would live at the mercy of the extreme sections of the Chamber rather than cease to live ; (3) the political discontent steadily fomented for several years by the Bishops, priests, and religious orders throughout the country, acting under general instructions from the Vatican.

LORD SALISBURY'S UNREPORTED SPEECH.

The Prime Minister was a guest of the Bankers' Association at their annual dinner, which took place the night before last in the Hotel Metropole, and he made a speech which is to-day the talk of the town. No reporters were present ; but if the version of what he said or rather the impression of his remarks that is circulating is correct, the alarm stated to exist in banking circles is perhaps not quite so groundless as alarms east of the site of Temple Bar sometimes are. The speech we are told did not deal with party politics in the ordinary sense, but was confined mainly to our national position, and to the outlook with reference to foreign affairs. His allusions to recent events were taken to indicate that the serious causes of Ministerial anxiety and watchfulness were by no means confined to those issues which have become the most common subjects of public debate. In surveying the prospects of the future he is said to have expressed a somewhat pessimistic view as to the responsible and delicate situations in which this country might become involved on account of current and prospective changes in different parts of the world. Further, in addressing his listeners as essentially men of common sense, who in their business transactions were not moved by sentiment, Lord Salisbury, if what he said is correctly represented, emphasised the necessity of our country looking facts in the face, and being in every way well prepared for the proper discharge of all such duties as the course of events might in the near or distant future impose upon us. An attempt on the part of an enterprising evening paper to draw the Secretary of the Institute of Bankers on the subject and to obtain from him a more exact account of the speech has not met with much success. "It would be contrary to the precedent of private dinners to divulge what the principal speaker said. We have never admitted the Press to these gatherings, and possibly this might have given Lord Salisbury greater license." "Then," queried the interviewer, "you wont deny that much of great importance was said." "Very likely there was," replied the cautious Mr. Agar. "but I am bound by secrecy not to give you any information." A banker next visited by the interviewer was rather more communicative, or perhaps I should say suggestive. He "made it apparent," to quote the interviewer's words "that Lord Salisbury's words—especially those near the end of the speech —made a very grave impression on the company. The Premier gave those present to understand that it was quite possible that a grave political crisis might at no distant date affect the City." Another banker called upon noted "an absence of the Prime Minister's usual after-dinner joviality." Was this banker serious or merely quizzing his perhaps not welcome visitor ? Busy City men have not much time to spare for newspaper interviewers, and to anyone who knows Lord Salisbury it seems odd to talk of his "after-dinner joviality." There is only one leading statesman to whom that description applies, and he is not, nor (if some of Lord Rosebery's friends can have their way) will he ever be Prime Minister. Let us hope, therefore, that this banker if he was really in earnest may have exaggerated the alarmist tone of Lord Salisbury's speech as much as he has exaggerated his lordship's after-dinner manner.

THE AMERICAN WAR AND THE POWERS.

The lobby correspondent of the *Globe* in the latest edition of that journal announces that the Metropole speech has been grossly exaggerated. The Premier stated indeed that there were dangers ahead, but expressed his absolute confidence in the ability of the nation to face and overcome them. His "warning" amounted to no more than an expression of opinion that his audience ought not to shrink from the expense entailed by increased armaments, supposing that they were to become necessary. Would it not be better the next time the Bankers entertain the Prime Minister and ask him to speak to invite the Press ? The earlier versions of the speech of Wednesday have been telegraphed all over the Continent and possibly done a good deal of mischief that might have been avoided. In these days Prime Ministers cannot afford to make important political speeches in private.

No doubt there is an uneasy feeling abroad that complications involving this country may arise in some unexplained way ; and that feeling has not been diminished since the stir caused all over the Continent by the Hispano-American war and the "rapprochement" between this country and the United States. The growing feeling of uneasiness on the Continent (of which we are hearing so much) at the prospect of the Philippines being held by the United States or ceded to England is probably accompanied by increased displeasure at England's attitude and therein Lord Salisbury may see occasion for anxiety. The general feeling here is correctly expressed by the "Times." That journal in its issue of yesterday says :—"It is clearly perceived that the United States have, in common with this country, a substantial interest in keeping open the markets of the Chinese Empire. It is further plain that unless the war is ended at once upon terms leaving Spain more or less in the position she occupied when it began, there is an end by force of circumstances to the practical neutrality of the Philippine Islands. If they must pass virtually, though perhaps not nominally, into the control of some strong Power or Powers, America may well ask who has so good a right to the succession as herself. She might be well content to leave them neutral, but that becomes impossible the moment that any serious effort is made to deny her right of conquest. She has then to settle whether the vantage-ground is to be kept by her or used against her, and in that case we imagine that the answer of the American people will not be doubtful. The argument that the American constitution makes no provision for the Government of a distant dependency is thought very little of here. No people in the world have a better way than our Transatlantic friends of surmounting difficulties and if it be decided by them that in the interests of the United States the Philippines should become American territory, American territory it will become—paper obstacles notwithstanding. If the Continental Powers think it possible to apply coercion to the United States they are reckoning without their host. America is not a Turkey, a Greece, or even a Japan." The American Government, as the well-informed Mr. Smalley informs us this morning, while it would willingly smooth the path of Spain to peace on suitable terms, by listening to the representations of some common friend, it will not tolerate the idea of any joint representations such as have been addressed to the Powers mentioned above. Another consideration is presented to the perturbed Governments of Continental Europe. They would have no support whatever from England in any combined action against America ; they might in certain circumstances as they have been reminded by the "Times" find England taking an active part in foiling such an enterprise.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS SUPPORTERS.

Two thick and thin followers of Lord Salisbury—Sir Charles Dalrymple (brother of Sir James Fergusson) and Sir Elliot Lees (one of the Jubilee baronets)—have entered the lists against the attacks recently made by supporters of the Government. So far as Mr. Bartley is concerned they are not very wrathful ; their indignation is heaped upon the head of "A Tory M. P.," chiefly it seems because he has chosen to write anonymously. Sir Charles Dalrymple asserts that the general widespread confidence of the party in Lord Salisbury is absolutely unshaken, and that the impatience shown by some few representatives of the party in and out of Parliament at a time of special difficulty abroad is viewed by the bulk of the party with regret and dissaproval. Sir Elliott Lees' wholesale condemnation of such attacks on the Government perhaps loses in force by his confession that many Tory members of Parliament would have welcomed a more Elizabethan English ring in the answers of the Foreign Office when Russia made question of the presence of of our Fleet in neutral waters. He, however, repudiates the notion that the wish to get rid of Lord Salisbury as Foreign Minister is widespread. He does not think that the Tory party or the nation are so ungrateful as to forget that during Lord Salisbury's control of foreign affairs Burma and vast tracts of South Africa have been added to our Empire, the Sudan has been reclaimed to civilization, a kindlier feeling has been kindled between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and we have been steered through a position of splendid, but not too comfortable, isolation into one of comparative security, while yet peace has been maintained between ourselves and the Great Powers of Europe. If Lord Salisbury's position as head of the Foreign Department only rests on the gratitude of the country for past services, that, as Sir Elliott Lees' experience of the world, especially the political world, should have taught him, is not a very strong foundation. The sense of security that may have been engendered in the breast of Lord Salisbury by the perusal of Sir Elliott Lees' energetic defence of his chief will not it is to be hoped be dissipated by the letter that the Hon. Harold Finch-Hatton has addressed to Lord Newark. Until the other day Mr Finch-Hatton, who is an authority on colonial questions, and was one of the founders of the Imperial Federation League, was Conservative member for the Newark division of Nottinghamshire. When his resignation took place it was stated to have been caused by ill health. The cause of his retirement was quite otherwise, but not wishing to be considered a bad party man he kept his silence until his own seat had been filled up and the other pending elections decided. The fact is he says he finds it impossible to support the Government any longer, since both their foreign policy and their domestic legislation are entirely opposed to the traditions and to the principles of the Conservative party, and injurious to the best interests of the nation. The Government have done nothing for agriculture except pass the Rating Act ; they have "made further concessions to the Irish faction" ; they have confiscated the property of the Irish landlords ; and they have proved themselves to be "Socialists in reality" by their Employers' Liability Bill. So much for domestic legislation. In regard to Imperial affairs Mr. Chamberlain by his action in South Africa has warranted the assumption by other Powers that England will submit to any insult, and put up with any injury, sooner than resort to force to protect the interests of British subjects. In China British diplomacy has suffered a crushing defeat through the negligence of her Majesty's advisers; in short, the foreign policy of the strongest Government of the present generation ranks "with the most effete and pusillanimous era of Radical administration." The "Times," while it thinks, as most people think that Mr. Finch-Hatton pitches his lamentations in too high a key, warns the Government not to disregard his resignation, adding that the dissatisfaction and disappointment avowed by him are undoubtedly shared by many members of the House of Commons who have not in the same degree the courage of their opinions.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

The seat vacated by Mr. Finch-Hatton was not contested by the Liberals, who would have had no chance of returning their man in such a stronghold of Conservatism ; so we cannot say how far the ex-member's views are shared by his former constituents. But two other seats have been contested this week, with results far from satisfactory to the Government. In West Staffordshire, where the vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. Hamar Bass, the Liberal Unionist candidate (Mr. Alexander Henderson, of Messrs. Greenwood and Co., Austin Friars) was elected, but by a greatly reduced majority. In 1892 Mr. Bass polled 2,348 votes more than his Liberal opponent. At the general election the Liberals did not fight. On the present occasion the Liberal was in a minority of 803 only. In South Norfolk, where the vacancy was it seems actually caused by the ill-health of the former member, the conditions were slightly peculiar. The late member, Mr. F. Taylor ranked as a Liberal Unionist. According to the well-known rule the Ministerial candidate should have belonged to the same wing of the Unionist party, but for some reason or other a Conservative in the person of a Mr. Sancroft Holmes, a popular man in the district, was selected. The Liberal candidate was Mr. Wellesley Soames, a London man, what I suppose would be called a carpet-bagger, and he has been elected by a striking majority. At the last election before the great Secession the Liberals defeated the Conservatives by 942 ; but in 1892 the Unionists carried the seat by 753 and in 1895 increased their majority by nearly a hundred. In the contest yesterday the Liberals had a majority of 1,330. Something more than sulkiness on the part of Liberal Unionists at a Conservative candidate having been chosen must have accounted for this unexpectedly large increase in the Liberal poll.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Committee presided over by Sir Henry Fowler have held a preliminary meeting, and as foreshadowed by Lord George Hamilton decided to hold its inquiry with closed doors. In the meantime the opposition to the investigation or rather to the scheme submitted to it for consideration is strengthening. "I am afraid," said to me a business man of much experience of Indian trade in recent years, especially on the Bombay side, "that Sir James Westland comes badly out of his proposals, for they certainly do not read as if they would go through, and they are scarcely likely to meet with favour before the Committee." This view is echoed by the two leading financial organs— the "Economist" and the "Statist." The former sarcastically observes that there can be no doubt, now that the proposals have been made known, as to the wisdom of the Home authorities in deferring a final decision with regard to them until they have been made the subject of an inquiry by a special Committee ; "for they are of such a character as to call for the very closets investigation, and to us it seems that they are not likely to pass successfully through the ordeal." Relief from the distressing monetary stringency and unsettlement is what the mercantile community of India are praying for, and the Government responds by putting forward a scheme which involves the intensifying of the evils complained of. The "Statist" is even more outspoken. The whole plan is described as "crude, undigested, half-hearted, and bound to fail. It has never been fully thought, it has never been conceived by persons with adequate economic knowledge, it would never be listened to if the India Office were properly manned and if the Secretary of State for India understood his subject." The "Statist" also takes exception to the composition of the Committee, particularly objecting to Lord Balfour of Burleigh. "Why on earth" it is asked, "should the Secretary for Scotland be nominated when there are many merchants, owners of tea plantations, cotton and jute mills, and so on who might be asked to to serve ? But he is a member of the Ministry. That seems to be thought by a certain type of men a sufficient answer to every objection." It does not seem have occurred to the "Statist" nor to the other critics that Lord Balfour of Burleigh has been put on the Committee because he may shortly occupy the highest position of responsibility in India and not owing to the fact that he is "a member of the Ministry." If this, as I believe, is the real reason why Lord Balfour of Burleigh finds himself in a rather peculiar situation it is a better reason than could perhaps be given for some of the other nominations. The India Tea Association are urging the appointment of two additional members connected with the great producing and manufacturing industries of India and although they make out a strong case for their claim I shall be surprised if it be granted. Bankers and merchants as the Association point out are not likely to look at the question through the eyes of the producer or manufacturer. Certainly a business career in China does not necessarily imply that a man may be a good representative of the tea growers of India and Ceylon even though he may be trustee for debenture-holders of a Ceylon tea company. Sir Robert Giffen is amongst the opponents of the policy laid down in the despatch of the Government and he writes in a rather alarmist tone. In excluding all idea of returning to a silver standard the reference to the Committee is from this Indian point of view in his opinion too narrow. Then the Calcutta proposals open up an unsatisfactory prospect for English trade. Even five millions worth of gold to say nothing of the larger sum mentioned as a probable requirement, cannot be declares be spared in the present circumstances of the money market. So grave does he regard the situation that he appeals to the Government to consider apart from the committee whether as going forward to a gold standard is undesirable (and impossible), there is any other course open than the return to a silver standard. According to Sir R. Giffen, another defect in the reference to the committee is the omission of the questions—(1) Whether, a gold standard is desirable for India, "a subject not sufficiently considered by Lord Herschell's Committee, and which the Indian Government appears to have inadequately studied" ; and (2) whether a gold standard and gold money are really practicable in the special circumstances of India, a point which he thinks has not been properly considered by the authorities on your side. Indeed, he accuses them of being prepared to plunge into the unknown and to perform the most dangerous experiments on the Indian body politic with a "cocksureness on matters where no certain knowledge is possible that is simply bewildering. Was there ever an inquiry opened under such a storm of disapproval and misgivings !

T. C. D. DINING CLUB.

There was a very distinguished gathering of Irishmen at the Grand Hotel the night before last on the occasion of the annual dinner of the members of the Trinity College, Dublin, Dining Club, and as might be expected the speeches—unfortunately not reported in the Press—were of a highly intetesting character. The Commander-in-Chief, Viscount Wolseley, in responding to the toast of the Army made a spirited defence of the short service system and in sporting language advised his hearers to put their money on the "boy soldiers." To Lord Rathmore better known as Mr. David Plunket who in his House of Commons days was considered by such a good judge as the late Charles Bradlaugh the most eloquent Parliamentary orator after Mr. Gladstone fell the lot of proposing the health of the Chairman, Mr. Lecky the historian. Lord Rathmore said that many persons were surprised when Mr. Lecky accepted a seat in the House of Commons but everyone now admitted that he was a most useful member of that assembly. Lord Rathmore however, hinted that Mr. Lecky's membership of the House of Commons is only a stepping stone to higher legislative honours and led those present to believe that at no very distant date the author of "The History of England in the Eighteenth century" would blossom into a peer of the realm. Such a well-deserved recognition of Mr. Lecky's eminent literary career would be welcomed by the whole nation. Perhaps the most effective speech of the evening was that delivered by Sir Robert Ball whose theme was the versatility of Irishmen, a qualification that as he rightly said always excites the astonishment of their Anglo Saxon fellow subjects. Hei llustrated his subjects by some amusing examples, such for instance as the appointment of a man eminent as a Geologist to the post of Astronomer Royal. The Lord Chief Justice of England was present but did not speak but the profession of the law was well to the front in the person of Mr. Carson who as he intimated has done an extraordinarily good stroke of business by transferring his talents from the courts in Dublin to the courts in London. The Indian Civil Service which owes no small portion of its lustre to Trinity College, Dublin men was represented by Dr. John Pollen, who I am glad to say has now almost completely recovered from his recent severe illness and who hopes to satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of his physical fitness to resume active work in Bombay at an early date. In the event of his passing the customary examination by the doctors. Dr. Pollen will leave for India about the middle of June.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Duke of St. Albans who had long suffered from a distressing disease and had almost withdrawn from public life ; Sir Robert Joshua Paul ; Lieutenant-General Edmond Antony Henry Bacon, a distinguished retired officer of the Bombay Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-General George Neeld Boldero who took part in the Crimean war ; Dr. Hamilton Kinglake eldest and only serviving brother of the historian ; the Rev. George Gent, Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter Deputy Surgeon Samuel Partridge ; Mr. George Bellett, formerly officiating Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the overland mails of the 13th instant, arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon. During the voyage she experienced light W.S.W. and S.E. winds and fine weather the first two days, thence to port light N.E. and S.E. winds and fine weather. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Axe, Lieut W	Hayes, Mrs
Burchard, Miss	Lyons, Lieut G G
Cunningham, Col C S	Mackenzie, Lieut w
Follett, Mr M B	Ollivant Lieut L
Goucher, Miss	Rickards, Mrs
Graham, Miss	Smith, Mrs and 3 children
Hay, Mr L Y	Vickery, Mr C
Hicks, Capt J H	Worsley, Lieut
Harris, Vet Lieut	

FROM BRINDISI.

Allen, Mr and Mrs	Rickards, Mr and Mrs
Bolton, Mr and Mrs C W	Roper, Mr J C D
Hunter, Miss	Rammani Menon, Mr K
McTier, Mr and Mrs	Thomson, Mr H M
Phipps, Mr and Mrs C E	Thomson, Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.—Fry, Mr H W.
FROM ADEN.—Stewart, Lt W Fitz G.

THE BRITISH POSITION.

PESSIMISTIC VIEW BY LORD SALISBURY.

THE Press Association understands that the Marquis of Salisbury attended a dinner of the Bankers' Association in the Hotel Metropole on May 11th and delivered a speech which created a profound impression. Sir John Lubbock, M.P., presided.

It would appear that the deliverance of the Prime Minister was a serious and weighty one. It did not deal with party politics in the ordinary sense, but was confined mainly to our national position and outlook with reference to foreign affairs. There is reason to believe that the noble Marquis spoke out with much more freedom than he would have been disposed to do in the presence of reporters. His allusions to the events of the past few months were taken to indicate that the serious causes of Ministerial anxiety and watchfulness were by no means confined to those issues which have become the most common subjects of public debate. In surveying the prospects of his future, is lordship is understood to have expressed a somewhat pessimistic view as to the responsible and delicate situations in which this country might become involved on account of current and prospective changes in different parts of the world. Addressing the company as essentially men of common sense, who, in their business transactions were not moved by sentiment, his lordship emphasised the necessity of this country looking facts in the face and being in every way well prepared for the proper discharge of all such duties as the course of events might in the near or distant future impose upon us.

SIMLA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

THE week in which the Queen's birthday falls is always a gay one in Simla, and this year has been no exception to the rule. We have been fortunate too in having the most lovely weather, due to an epidemic of thunderstorms which have swept all along the North-West Himalayas, in the case of Simla laying the dust on the still unwatered Mall, and clearing the air so that the snow peaks on the horizon stand out clear and cool, and the wind that meets one under the deodars is delightful in its freshness. For the time being, too, anxiety about the water-supply has been put an end to, and the inhabitants of this favoured station can study the weather charts and speculate over monsoon forecasts, with the comparative unconcern of people who will continue to get their morning tubs, whether the rains be early or late.

Since my last letter was written the Patiala cricket match has come and gone. It was looked forward to with great interest up here as it afforded the first opportunity to most of us of seeing Prince Ranjitsinhji play. The pitch was all in favour of the bowling on the first two days, and helped Simla in this respect, since the only time the batsman had the weather on his side was on Saturday, when the station team were in. The result, nevertheless, was an agreeable surprise, for a beating by only fourteen runs was much less than Simla generally looked forward to before the match, when the task of getting Ranjitsinhji out was expected to be almost hopeless. As regards Ranjit's play, the remark one heard most often was that it was very much like that of everybody else. One noticed great suppleness and freedom of stroke combined with extraordinary agility in getting down to stop the ball with either hand, but beyond this there was little remarkable. The light was puzzling, however, and the novelty of the matting pitch no doubt disconcerting in a first match, so we may look for a more striking display on Thursday, when the Prince plays for Simla against or Outstations.

On Friday was the United Service Club dance at the Town Hall ; a very pleasant and well managed affair, the floor being in wonderful order, considering the fact that it was skated upon all last winter, and the numbers so arranged that the disproportion of men to ladies, a characteristic of Simla, was completely obviated for the occasion.

Monday saw the first of the Simla races, when Annandale was even gayer than at the cricket. The Patiala stable was as usual much to the fore, but the Maharaja had matters by no means all his own way, and even where he won it was by no great margin. He had hard luck with Queensland in particular, which was a hot favourite and would almost certainly have come in first, but for a number of false starts in which the pony took it out of itself against the hill, which is steep on the far side of the Annandale course.

As the social event of the week, I must of course mention the Viceroy's Levee and State dinner which took place as usual to-night. The Simla levee is of cour so much smaller than the Calcutta one, andneeds none of the barriers that have to be utilised in the plains to prevent overcrowding, but it is nevertueless a very imposing ceremony, the more so as the preponderance of the military element makes it that something like three out of four of those who attend are in uniform, and black coats, instead of giving their soubre tone to the assemblage, do but bring out the brightness of the rest. The official dinner was of course a large one—more so than usual this year, as it is the last that Lord Elgin will preside at, and heads of departments were naturally anxious to be present if only to share the last function of the kind with the chief who has safely piloted the ship of state through more troublous waters than it has seen for a generation. In all, I hear, about seventy officials sat down, which must be very nearly a record.

The levee the the state dinner were only two of the events of the Queen's birthday, for all day long Annandale was en fete, at first with the annual birthday parade, and afterwards with sports, at which the greater part of Simla was present. In a great shamiana at one end of the grounds Colonel Upcott and the officers of the Volunteers entertained their friends at tiffin, while at the other, in prettily decorated tents—one to each company—were gathered the children connected with the corps, who only require a few years' growth to form the nucleus of a force as numerous as that which now composes the battalion. A pretty sight it was, standing at the east end, with the steep little course sloping up before one—for one requires to come to this point to realise how much off the level it is—to watch the crowd of well-dressed people mingling in the sunlight. The children of Simla will remember it as a holiday that comes but seldom, and older folk, besides, will number it amongst the more pleasing recollections of their sojourn in Simla.

On Monday evening was the first performance of the "Chili Widow." Every seat in the little threatre had been booked days in advance, and when the curtain rose hardly one of them was vacant. With the story of the farce, which nominally describes what goes on in Government offices in England, and in doing so lashes not a few of the weaknesses with which Simla also is acquainted, your readers are already familiar—but Mrs. Watson's delightful widow who successfully championed the cause of the man who had no qualifications for the appointment she secured for him was a character worth going a long way to see. As for Captain Pressey, who represented the well-meaning official, who got passed over, he played his part so well that nobody sympathised with him. For the rest, Captain Baker-Carr made an excellent baronet, and everybody laughed so much at Mrs. Beresford-Lovett's elderly "Mrs. Jeffreys," and at Colonel Cragie's inimitable Scotch caretaker, that the piece, long as it was, sustained its interest to the close. I hear an extra performance is to take place on Saturday, and judging from the booking for the three nights first arranged for, there will be no difficulty in filling the theatre a fourth time to witness it.

The Indian Honours list which came out last Saturday did not attract much attention here, but the Home list with its long array of decorations for the Tirah Expedition has, of course, been warmly discussed. Until full particulars are received the tendency rather is to reserve criticism, but what one hears most frequently commented upon is the fact that while the men who took actual part in the fighting have come in for a fairly plentiful crop of decorations, the heads of the great departments up here, who selected them for appointment, and who bore the burden of organising the operations, have hardly been noticed at all, though the part they played was at least as important and their responsibilities even greater. As they had to do not only with the Tirah expedition, but also with other operations, however, it is thought not unlikely that another opportunity may yet be taken for recognising their services. When this is done it may be hoped that Nurse Magrath who did so splendidly in looking after the wounded, under heavy fire, in the siege of Gulistan, will also be remembered. She did her duty nobly at great personal risk, and where men have been decorated, it is doubly right that the woman who shared their dangers and rose superior, in tending their sufferings, to personal fear, should also share in the scanty recognition which is bestowed.

Simla has hitherto been saved from golf by the steepness of its hill sides, but even in Simla the lovers of that ancient game are not to be altogether denied, and after much negotiation with the Municipality, the local zamindars, and the Annandale Sports Committee, Mr. L. W. Dane and a few other golfers, to whom future generations of Simla players have good reason to be grateful, have pegged out some excellent links across and around the present polo field. Altogether the course is about a mile and a-quarter round. It comprises seven holes, and, surprising as it may

are at Annandale, the one and a quarter-mile of the course will expand into an excellent afternoon's exercise to most of those who go in for it. The departure will be a very welcome change to the everlasting tennis and riding and dances, which are the only other forms of exercise up here, and there is no lack of applicants for membership.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 13.

THE expected encounter off the coast of Cuba between the American and Spanish fleets has not occurred, and, if the latest reports be true, is not likely to take place at all. For some days Admiral Sampson has been scouring the seas in search of the Spanish fleet which was reported to be on its way across the Atlantic; but now comes the news that the Spanish vessels have returned to Cadiz, and it is not known where they have been or where they intend to go. Meanwhile the Americans have got out of touch with Admiral Sampson's fleet, and there is much anxiety to learn his whereabouts. The latest telegrams from Washington state that the Naval authorities there treat with considerable doubt the report received by them on Tuesday of the return of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet to Cadiz—a doubt which appears to be shared in London. Our correspondent at Washington states that, as the result of these doubts respecting the movements of the Spanish squadron, the President's Naval Advisers have resolved to adhere to their original plans with respect to Cuba and Puerto Rico. That is, the blockade will be continued, but the American fleet will not be permitted to venture on the bombardment of Havana or San Juan so long as the Spanish squadron remains intact. A decisive battle must first be fought at sea.

The reports of the feats of Manila have been confirmed by dispatches from Admiral Dewey. The American victory was complete. Admiral Dewey has taken possession of the naval station of Cavite and destroyed the fortifications at the entrance to the bay. He controls the bay completely, "and can take the city at any time." The report by the Captain-General of the Philippines to the Spanish Government puts the Spanish loss down at 618. The American telegrams estimate the loss at over 300 killed and over 400 wounded. Other accounts put it down at upward of a thousand killed and wounded. The resistance of the Spaniards appear to have been most heroic. The Americans have only a few men wounded.

Disturbances in the Spanish provinces continue, and all Spain, with the exception of the provinces of Alava, has now been proclaimed in a state of siege. It is announced that several Ministers have placed their resignations in the hands of the Premier, leaving it with him to judge as to whether the resignations should be presented to the Queen Regent. It is not considered probable that any immediate change in the Ministry will be made, since all parties desire that Senor Segasta should continue in power while the war goes on.

Telegraphing on Wednesday, Reuter's correspondent at New York says that as the result of the Spanish reverse at Manila, the leading members of the Diplomatic Body in Washington have unofficially exchanged views of minor importance as to the representations being made to Spain with the object of inducing her to recognise the futility of continuing the war and to sue for peace on the basis of relinquishing Cuba, and engaging to pay a war indemnity.

Lord James of Hereford, addressed a large Unionist meeting in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on Wednesday. He rediculed the suggestion that Great Britain had been snubbed by foreign nations, and contended that our relations with the Powers were for the most part cordial. With regard to Russia, he said they had an impression that some of the assurances of the Government of that country had not been strictly fulfilled, but it was better not to aggravate that complaint, our wish being to live at peace with the nations of the earth. It was better to take the burden of misunderstanding than to accuse a great nation of having said one thing when it meant another.

Desperate riots, in which hundreds of people have been killed and immense numbers wounded, are going on in Italy. The dearness of the bread and the intolerable taxation are said to be the causes. At Milan, the chief seat of the rising, difficulties were started by the attempted arrest of a Socialist agitator on Friday, in the course of the following days something like a pitched battle of the most determined character raged in the streets. The killed number hundreds. The wounded are countless. Revolutionary bands from all parts of Switzerland are talking of marching on Milan.

In the parlour of the Bank of England on Saturday, the representatives of China paid over to the representatives of Japan the balance of the war indemnity. The cheque, for a sum of between eleven and twelve millions sterling, was probably the largest that was ever drawn on the Bank of England. The Japanese War Office has issued orders providing for the withdrawal of troops from Wei-hai-wei within four weeks from May 7th, leaving the barracks and other buildings standing. Arrangements have been made for sending British troops to the port.

At a banquet in Cairo to Sir John Scott, who retires from the post of Judicial Adviser to the Khedive of Egypt, Lord Cromer contrasted the present state of affairs with that which prevailed when he came to Egypt in 1877. Formerly there was no criminal justice, but at the present day, owing to Sir John Scott's reforms, prince and peasant were equal in the eyes of the law for the first time in the history of Egypt. Those principles of justice, which Sir John Scott had done so much to implant in Egypt, would not lapse after his departure.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated, in reply to a request for information respecting the rising in Sierra Leone, that he thought the statements contained in the papers given to the House were undoubtedly exaggerated. There had been something like a panic among the traders on the coast, and they had overstated the danger in which they were unfortunately placed. It was believed by the Governor and the naval and military authorities that Freetown was in no danger whatever.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. E. A. H. Bacon, Bom. Ret.; Deputy-Surg-Gen. S. B. Partridge, C.I.E., Ben. Ret.; Surg. A. J. Wall, Ben. Ret.; Lt.-Gen. Boldero; Duke of St. Albans; Sir R. J. Paul; Dr. Hamilton Kinglake; Mr. Nawdigae Burns; Mr. H. S. Dyer, late R. N.; Mr. D. McCarthy, Q.C.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col G F Wilson, B	Mr E P Popert, M
Capt O M Dallas, B	Mr T H Baker, M
Capt R F Colomb, B	Lieut-Col H O Selby, Bo
Surg-Major W D Mainwether, Bo after Estab	Capt J W H Mainwether, Bo
Mr C A Wilkins, B Cov	Lieut W Beale, Bo
Mr B Robertson, B Cov	Lieut-Gen Sir A P Palmer, K C B
Mr E C Moore, B Cov	Brig-Gen F Ventris
Mr H A Ross, B Cov	Col F R Begbie
Mr E H C Walsh, B Cov	Capt E da V Wintle
Mr F Giles, B Cov	Capt C W Wilkieson
Mr R W Roberts, B	Capt J Kendall
Mr W B Gwyther, B	Lieut R P T Hawksley
Mr H W Lobo, B	Lieut A Gaisford
Mr A J Scratchley, B	Lieut H A Lane
Mr J A Betham, B	Lieut F L Lloyd-Jones
Mr E Claxton, B	Lieut G K Cockerill
Mr J P Henderson, B	Lieut R W Heffernan
Mr W J Lloyd, B	Surg-Lieut-Col W H Thornhill, Med Estab.
Mr C M B Seagrim, B	Nursing Sister Miss E A Chapple
Mr M Hill, B	
Mr J Leadbeater, B	
Mr F T Heyser, B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W P Milne, B, 3 mo furl	Capt E R Morton, 3 mo
Mr M Ghose, M Cov, special leave commuted to furl on M C, and extended 3 mo	Lieut A G Vivian, 3 mo
Mr H Moberly, M Cov, 3 mo M C	Surg-Lieut-Col W Carry, Med Estab, till Nov 27, 1899
Major A E Loelle, 3 mo	Surg-Lieut-Col J J Moran, Med Estab, 3 mo
Major R Williams, 3 mo	Commander R V Bacon, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H G Batten, B	Lieut-Gen G E L S Sandford C B, G S I
Mr H A Gass, M	Lieut H W E Cooke
Mr W J Lloyd, M	

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE Russian Consul in Tien-tsin has notified his colleagues that foreigners will not be allowed to land at Port Arthur during the war without passports visaed by him.

The Japanese War Officer has issued an order providing for the withdrawal of the troops from Wei-hai-wei within four weeks from May 7.

The text of the new Russo-Japanese Convention affirming the independence of Korea was published in St. Petersburg on May 11.

News has been received confirming the reports of a serious riot at Shasi, to which place Her Majesty's ship Egg was just been sent. The Japanese Consulate at Shasi has been burnt.

France has claimed, in compensation for the murder of a French missionary in the province of Kwang-si, an indemnity of £4000, the erection by the Chinese Government of a memorial church, and the right to connect the projected Lung-chau and Nanning railway with a seaport on the Kwan-tung coast. The Chinese (says the "Times's" Pekin correspondent) regard the claims as reasonable.

The Japanese War Indemnity was paid over to the representatives of the Japanese Government by Sir Halliday Macartney, on behalf of the Chinese Government, at the Bank of England on May 6. The payment was made by a single cheque for £11,005,857 —probably the largest that was ever drawn on the Bank of England.

The value of the exports from the United States to China for the year ending June, 1897, were £3,560,000 compared with £8,540,000 from the United Kingdom, and £2,254,000 from Germany in 1893. Cotton goods formed the chief article of export from the United States, and reached the value of £1,497,000. China taking nearly one half of the cotton cloths sent abroad by American manufacturers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER big village, named Phrala, has been attacked in the Jullundur district. The recent addition to the number of plague villages would appear to be due to the lowering of temperature caused by the recent storms in the lower Himalayas. The village of Phrala is in the Nawashahr Tahsil, and has a population of 3,214,

COLONEL HUTCHINSON, Director of Military Education, lectures at the United Service Institute on the 28th June, on "The story of Tirah and the Lessons of the Campaign." Colonel Hutchinson's book on the same subject comes out in October, so the lecture should be doubly interesting.

A MEETING of the Simla Fine Arts Society Committee was held at Simla on Monday. Sir James Westland in the chair. The prizes given last year will be continued. Major Day, R. E., has been appointed Honorary Secretary. The exhibition will open on the 15th August.

THE committee which is about to assemble at Simla to consider questions connected with artillery mobilisation, remarks the "Pioneer" has an important duty to discharge; for, as our correspondence columns have shown, there are grave defects connected with the placing of batteries in the field. The system under which men and horses, or men and mules as the case may be, are taken from one battery and sent to another when a campaign is begun, is a bad one in every way. It leaves skeleton batteries behind, and renders many of them absolutely useless. Now if the compulsory garrisons, which are supposed to look after the internal peace of the country while war is being waged on or beyond the frontier, are weak in artillery —the arm which has such immense moral effect against undisciplined mobs—the work of maintaining order will be rendered extremly difficut. We take it that at all the important centres where such garrisons are placed, small moveable columns might be required in an emergency, and if the artillery is not mobile the guns will be practically useless. This is as regards horse and field atillery. As to our mountain batteries they will be mostly wanted at the front. Every available battery was used during the series of expeditions against the tribesmen a few months ago and eventually depot batteries had to be formed at Rawalpindi, ponies being trained instead of mules. The artillery cannot live from hand to mouth like this, and something must be done to prevent the mischievous effects which follow upon mobilisation. The most practical way would be to form depot batteries, which could always be drawn upon at the beginning of a campaign and during its continuance. But this will involve considerable expense, as it means the keeping up of a reserve of men, horses, mules and equipment in time of peace. The military budget is already a big one, and the Government may shrink from expanding it still further. In that case we must do with fewer field batteries; it would be surely better to have, say 36 batteries on an effective war footing, with six depot batteries, than the 42 which are now borne on the strength of the garrison. The Simla Committee will doubtless go most carefully into the whole question, and their recommendations should receive the early attention of Government.

WITHOUT wishing to be ungracious, says the "Lahore paper" it is impossible to refrain from further expressing the disapprobation which is being freely expressed in military circles with regard to some of the honours recently bestowed for services during the recent operations on the Frontier. To bestow the highest grade of Knighthood, that of the Bath, on the General, whose want of judgment and lack of promptness lost us the Khyber Pass, and on the General who was so conspicuous a failure as a Chief of the Staff, is almost an insult to an honourable order. As well might Sir Richard Udny have been made a G. C. B. The Distinguished Service Order must also, slowly but surely, sink into disrepute if, instead of being bestowed on officers who have really distinguished themselves, it is used to serve as a mere "pourboire" to Orderly Officers and officers commanding small personal escorts, whose duties rarely take higher flights than the rolling up of the General's bedding, opening boxes of sardines, and saluting smartly whenever he appears.

IT is always extremely difficult to get trustworthy information regarding movements among the tribesmen on the North-West frontier, for our spies are expert in inventing strange stories and in concealing the truth as long as possible. Thus in the matter of the Afridi "jirgahs" said to be on their way to Kabul last week, the question which the political officers in the Khyber and at Peshawar had to solve was how far the deputations were representative of the various clans, and the reasons which had induced the maliks to turn to the Amir. As we recently stated the Aka Khel Mullah, Saiyid Akbar, was the prime mover in the business. He himself had undoubtedly been hospitably treated by the Amir, in spite of His Highness's avowed hostility to tribal mullahs generally; and he spread the story that Abdur Rahman had "invited" the Afridis as a tribe to send a deputation to interview him. The Zakka Khel, the clan which held out to the last against Sir William Lockhart, seem to have accepted the mullah's story as true, and a number of their headmen started for Kabul. The other clans were not so easily led astray, and they wanted to see how the Zakka Khel would fare. On the arrival of the "jirgahs" at Jellalabad they got a very cold reception from the Governor of that town, who apparently ordered them not to continue their journey. Some of the maliks who disregarded this order, and proceeded towards Gandamak, were followed up and brought back. A number of others, disgusted with their treatment, turned their faces homeward and on reachtng the Bazar Valley were full of complaints of Afghan inhospitality. Saiyid Akbar has caused a story to be circulated that he has written to the Amir lodging a complaint against the Governor of Jellalabad. This is probably a fiction, but it will serve to appease the Zakka Khel for the time being. So far as can be judged the Governor acted under orders from Kabul, and if this be so Abdur Rahman is behaving consistently enough. Last autumn he told the Afridis that "the yokes they had made with their hands they must wear upon their necks," and he does not seem inclined to lift it now. It certainly lies heavy upon the Zakka Khel, whose punishment, particularly in the Khyber, was very severe indeed, as their fortified hamlets were completely destroyed. It may be noted that there is still a malcontent party among this clan who have taken their defeat sullenly and would still make mischief if they could. The other clans are quietly awaiting the decision of the Government as to the future of the Khyber; and, as we have before said, the announcement regarding this should not be delayed. The terms are likely to be reasonable enough, and this the tribesmen should know as early as possible.

THE annual Masonic dinner of Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood will be held at Simla on the 13th June.

THE Kashmir Durbar are, we understand, considering the possibility of issuing a separate big game license for the summer at a cheap rate, which will permit the holder to shoot black bears and leopards only. The price proposed is Rs. 20. The holder of this license will, if the measure is passed, be able to shoot black bears and leopards, but not ibex, markhor, barasingha, or other animals covered by the sixty-rupee license. Many visitors to Kashmir do not care to leave the main valley, or put up with the discomfort which the pursuit of hill game entails. There is too, this to be said in favour of the contemplated concession, that there is no object in preserving black bears and leopards, as is necessary in the case of the deer and wild goats of Kashmir, Skardu and Ladakh. However, the lower priced license under discussion will meet a generally expressed want among many who are not up to, or do not care for hill climbing, and its issue will entitle the Kashmir Durbar to the gratitude of a fairly wide section of the sporting public.

RAJA UZAR KHAN, son of Raja Jafar Khan of Nagar, who was taken prisoner in Hunza Nagar, brought into Srinagar and detained in Hari Parbat Fort about six years ago, was released under certain conditions on the 21st instant. During his detention a monthly maintenance allowance of Rs. 100 has been given him by the Kashmir State and Rs. 35 to his family which consists of two wives and six children. A house was built for his family in a garden at the foot of Hari Parbat hill where he was allowed to go, under a proper guard, every Friday during the day time and was taken back to the fort in the evening. Henceforward he will be allowed to live in this house altogether and no millitary guard will be placed over him but an unarmed police guard will be stationed outside the house to keep watch

IN connection with the recent reorganization of their Public Works Department Secretariat the Government of India has had under consideration the question of a further saving of labour and economy of power in the despatch of business by deputing larger power than they now possess to sanction expenditure on works to the Consulting Engineers controlling the guaranteed and State Railways. A schedule of enlarged powers relating to works on construction and open lines of railway, has already been published and circulated, and the orders in respect of increased powers in stores and other matters will issue in due course.

THERE is some fear of the re-appearance of scarcity in the Betul district in the Central Provinces.

A FEELING appears to be prevalent in tea circles writes the *Englishman* that the outbreak of plague in Calcutta will seriously interfere with the shipment of teas from this port. The impression is absolutely wrong, as a reference to the rules of the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897 will prove. Only in the case of an "infected," ship can there be any delay, and then only for a period not exceeding 10 days. A ship is said to be "infected" when it actually has plague on board, or on which cases of plague have taken place within twelve days. Any ship on board which there has been a case of plague at the time of departure, or during the voyage, but on which no fresh case has occurred for 12 days, is considered as "suspected," and any ship, even though coming from an infected port, which has had no death or case of plague on board, either before departure, during the voyage or on arrival, is considered as "healthy." Infected ships are disinfected and subjected to quarantine for a period which must not exceed 10 days. Suspected ships are given free pratique after disinfection. Healthy ships are given free pratique at once, but may be subjected to a process of disinfection if considered necessary by the authorities of the port. The greatest delay which might occur to tea shipments therefore, would be 10 days, but, looking at the class of steamer employed in the trade and the thorough medical inspection which has to be undergone before such ships leave port, it is highly improbable that vessels would arrive at their destination in any but a healthy condition, in which case teas from Calcutta would be delivered in London as expeditiously as at present. There are only a few articles, such as rags, &c., the importation of which is actually prohibited; other merchandise may be subjected to quarantine as before mentioned, or disinfection, at the option of the country of import, but damage done through disinfectants must be compensated for.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. R. HOBDAY will take up the post of Officiating Deputy-Surveyor-General vacant by General Woodthorpe's death: Major Bythell acting for the present at Assistant Surveyor-General.

A ROUGH census taken of all fighting men in Tirah, shows that the Afridis lost actually killed slightly over four hundred, while their wounded amount to almost four out of ten of the entire fighting strength.

DR. HOSSACK has arrived in Calcutta from Bombay, and has been placed on plague duty in charge of No. 4 Division. Dr. Bannerman, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, who has been specially deputed for plague duty in Bengal by the Government of India, will, it is expected, be attached to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal for duty in the plague districts.

THE death has occurred at Calcutta, from effusion of blood on the brain, of Major-General Woodthorpe. He had been ill for some days with fever. General Woodthorpe had won a European reputation for himself as one of the best survey officers in India. His range of work extended from the Siam border and the Assam frontier on the east to Chitral, Kabul and Kandahar on the west. He was a member of the Anglo-French Delimitation Commission sent a few years ago to demarcate the British and French spheres in the Upper Mekong Valley. Few officers in India had more friends than General Woodthorpe. With a keen sense of humour, a long, varied and in many cases unique experience of men and things, and a singularly amiable disposition, as gentle as brave; an artist, an amateur actor, and a born story-teller, it was no marvel that General Woodthorpe's personality attracted friends wherever he went. In the ordinary course his service in India would soon have been completed, and the news of his death will be received with deep and widespread regret.

THE "Anti-Calling League," which Lady Collen started last year at Simla, has proved an undoubted success as well as a blessing to all concerned. Perhaps the time is not far off when it will be possible to take a still further step in the direction of common sense and do away with the formality of sending visiting cards by post. The sending of these cards is merely an announcement to one's friends that one has arrived in the station, and this result could be equally well attained by starting in the local paper a social arrival and departure column. In the interests of a long suffering community we put the idea forward for what it is worth

A FORCE of the Agra Police, headed by Mr. Gregson District Superintendent, have had a sharp brush with dacoits on the Agra-Gwalior frontier. Firearms were used on both sides. Brought to bay, the outlaws took up a strong position in a house and opened fire on the police. The D. S. P. and some policemen with great gallantry gained the roof, and digging a hole filled it with lighted straw, thus compelling the gang to make for the open, where after an exciting fight lasting one hour some notorious dacoit leaders were captured. It is said that these men are wanted in connection with several dacoities with murder.

AN unpleasant accident took place on the Murree-Cashmere road the other day. A tonga, containing Captain Oldfield and Mrs. Woodhouse, while rounding a sharp turn going down hill near Hatti, very nearly went over the khud. The off horse became restive and jumped the small protecting stone wall, carrying the second horse with him. Fortunately the wheels of the tonga stuck firmly in the wall, otherwise the kicking of the two suspended horses would have carried tonga and occupants over the khud down a drop of some 18 or 20 feet. One horse succeeded in breaking the harness and fell free, and the other one after a great deal of trouble, was loosed by cutting the traces, and fell, miraculously escaping broken legs. The accident need not have happened had the driver been careful and if the man in charge of the horses had led them round the sharp corner. Both occupants were shaken, and the whole party were delayed an hour as fresh horses had to be obtained from the distant changing stage.

News reaches the "C. and M. Gazette" from Butan near Bagh in Tirah of the Aka Khel Mullah Said Akbar's return from Kabul. It appears that he met with a brilliant reception and warm welcome at the Kabul Court, and before leaving, received from the Amir's hands, in open durbar, the sum of Rs. 2,000 and a khillat. Our correspondent also states that some of the representatives of each section in the Afridi jirgah, after leaving Jamrud, proceeded at once to Kabul. With the Mad Fakir still about, and the notorious Aka Khel Mullah in direct communication with Abdur Rahman who, say what you like, has been the instigator of all the recent frontier trouble, can the frontier be expected to enjoy eternal repose?

A PROPOSAL has been received from the Ceylon Government that all the officials of the Harbour who are liable to come in contact with ships from infected ports should be inoculated with Plague serum. Mr Lionel Lee, the principal Collector of Customs, is himself going to show the way by being inoculated, and the others whom it is proposed to operate upon are, the Port-Surgeon (Dr. Keegel), with his assistants (two male doctors and one female) and boatmen; the Pilots and their boatmen; and the Harbour Police with the boatmen they employ. The inoculation, we learn, of these officials is to take place at the General Hospital on Saterday, the House-Surgeon officiating with Haffkin's serum. The Pilots are of opinion that the results may be much worse than this and they have sent in a protest—which practically amounts to a refusal to undergo inoculation,—through the Head of their Department, Captain Donnan. Many of the native boatmen also object to the proposal.

AS an evidence of the patriotism which at present animates all classes in the United States, it is worthy of note that nineteen sons of millionaries are serving as common sailors with the fleet. Mr. Sims, of Province, a millionaire many times over, is now acting as chief engineer on board one of the United States cruisers.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S despatches relating to the battle of Manila were received in Washington on May 7, and full details of the fighting are given in telegrams from America and Hong Kong. With the exception of a detailed account of a naval skirmish off Cardenas on the morning of May 8, in which the Winslow disabled one of three Spanish gunboats which engaged her, and herself came out of the fight unscathed, there is no news of actual fighting during the week. Admiral Sampson is off Porto Rico, and is preparing to strike a blow similar to that dealt by Admiral Dewey at Manila, whither 5,000 American troops are, it is reported, to be despatched. Reports from Tampa state that preparations for the invasion of Cuba are going on with great haste. The whereabouts of the Spanish fleet is unknown, though it is said to have gone back to Cadiz.

A reconstruction of the Spanish Cabinet is imminent. Meantime, the internal situation in Spain is revolutionary, and, according to the Madrid correspondent of the *Temps*, all Spain, with the exception of the Province of Alava, has been proclaimed in a state of siege. At Logrono on May 11 there was a serious riot in which cavalry were compelled to retire before a determined onslaught made by women with axes and choppers. In the Spanish Chamber, on May 10, after a heated debate, a bill to provide for the war expenditure was passed.

The French liner Lafayette, of the Compagnie Transatlantique, was captured off Havana on May 6 by American men-of-war. A prize crew was placed on board, and the vessel was escorted to Key West. It is suspected that the Lafayette carried recruits for Havana. Subsequently, on orders being received from the Navy Department, the liner was released.

THE FIGHT IN MANILA BAY.

The battle of Manila was a very one-sided affair. While the Spanish casualties were 618, the Americans had not a single man killed and only two severely wounded. The only loss on the American vessels was the Chief Engineer of the Hugh McCulloch, who died of heart apoplexy as the squadron was entering the harbour. The pluck of the Americans in entering the bay where torpedoes were supposed to be, and the skill with which they fired their guns and manœuvre their ships, deserve recognition; but the bravery of the consciously overmatched "Spaniards" compels our admiration. The "Standard's" correspondent gives an interesting account of the entrance of the Americans into the harbour. Admiral Dewey arrived off the entrance to Manila Bay after nightfall on Saturday. It was, however, a bright moonlight night, and the attack was, therefore postponed for a few hours. The conditions becoming far more favourable all lights were extinguished on board the ships, the men were called to quarters, and the fleet began the risky operation of entering the harbour, taking the southern channel as the more accessible. They were not, however, able entirely to elude the forts, which opened fire on the transports, though without doing any damage.

EXPLOSION OF MINES.

As to the mines, the "New York Herald's" correspondent writes:—"As we neared Cavite two very powerful submarine mines exploded a head of the flagship at six minutes past five o'clock. The Spaniards had evidently misjudged our position. Admiral Dewey had fought with Farragus at New Orleans and Mobile, and hence did not allow torpedoes to change his plans. As no other mines exploded, is believed the Spaniards had only these two in place."

SPANIARDS WITHOUT STEAM UP!

The Squadron continued to steam ahead (says the "Standard" telegram) without, apparently, being observed, until daybreak at five o'clock. At that hour they arrived opposite the forts of Manila. The Spanish ar illerymen immediately opened fire, but at such long range that they failed to score a hit. One of the American cruisers caused the fire, but was ordered by the flagship to desist. Admiral Dewey had more important business on hand, and lost no time in continuing his search for the Spanish Fleet. It was not long before they were discovered opposite the Naval Arsenal. The sudden appearance of the American ships in the bay took Admiral Montojo completely by surprise, as not only were his vessels at anchor, but they had not even got their steam up. Therefore, they were compelled to fight at a tremendous disadvantage in encountering vessels with the greater mobility of Admiral Dewey's command.

"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

The heat of the day was such that the men stripped (as they did in the old days) to their trousers. As the Olympia went into action, suddenly as a shell burst directly over her, a hoarse cry came from the boatswain's mate at the after 5in gun, and "Remember the Maine!" arose from the 500 men at the guns. The utterance seemed unpremeditated, but it was evidently in every man's mind.

"YOU MAY FIRE WHEN YOU ARE READY."

Admiral Dewey, his Chief of Staff, Commander Lamberton, and his aide, the "New York Herald" reporter, with the executive officer, Lieutenant Rees, and the navigator, Lieutenant Calkins—who did the conning of the ship—were on the forward bridge of the Olympia. Captain Gridley was in the conning tower, as it was deemed unsafe to run the risk of having all the senior officers by one shell. "You may fire when you are ready, Captain Gridley," said the Admiral, and at 5-41 o'clock in the morning, at a distance of 5,500 yards, the starboard 8in. gun in the forward turret roared.

THE ORDER OF BATTLE.

The Americans fought in line ahead, steaming across the Spanish line, the Olympia (flagship) in the van. By this method of attack regular broadsides were poured into the Spanish ships as the attacking fleet passed and repassed. In the absence of a breeze, the ships were soon shrouded in smoke, and it became momentarily more difficult to tell exactly how the fight was going.

LUCKY SPANISH SHOTS.

Very soon, however, it was to be seen that the Spanish fleet had no chance. The enemy's guns, although fairly well handled, were too small for their work, and at first not a shot came within striking distance of the long American line. It was only (says the admirable "Daily News" telegram) when the flagship Reina Christina, weighing anchor, moved towards the American line that she got a shot home. This was fired from a 6in. gun, and it passed through the side of the Baltimore, tearing up the massive maindeck, and crashing into a box of ammunition. The latter exploded, and caused the only casualties worth recording sustained by the American ships, eight men being wounded by this mishap. The Spaniards did all that men could do, but practically they were merely targets for the guns of the American cruisers. As the hostile ships manœuvred occasionally for position, the larger Spanish guns managed to hit the enemy. The Isla de Cuba sent a shot through the Boston's foremast, and a second shot caused a fire to break out in the same cruiser, but the flames were quickly extinguished the American continuing firing all the time.

"THE SPANIARDS NEVER FLINCHED."

Soon the decks of the Spanish ships were in terrible condition, both has to their structures and their crews. But the Spaniards never once flinched, fighting with extraordinary determination, and repeatedly endeavouring to get to closer quarters with their enemy. Each time this was attempted, however, Admiral Dewey brought such a concentrated fire to bear upon the daring Spaniards as to compel them to abandon the hopeless effort.

BREAKFAST!

The position of superiority enjoyed by the Americans is evidenced by the fact that they were able to cease firing at eight o'clock for twenty minutes for breakfast! Up to this time the American war vessels had each crossed the Spanish line five times. During breakfast the flagship was heartily cheered by the other ships of Admiral Dewey's squadron.

THE SPANISH ADMIRAL'S COURAGE.

When the fight was renewed the aim of the American gunners, improved with practice, became pitilessly severe. The resumption of the battle was marked by a superb display of courage and determination on the part of the Spanish flagship Reina Christina, which seemed to challenge the American flagship to single combat.

Putting on full steam, says the "Daily News" telegram, Admiral Montojo, directed his ship straight at the Olympia, with apparently the desperate intention of battering its foes quarters an enemy nearly double the size of his own vessel. The attempt was inevitably bound to fail. The Reina Christina was swept by the fire of the big guns of two American cruisers. Each shell struck the daring Spaniards and wrought havoc on her decks. Several tore right through her (one caused her boiler to explode), and finally she had to draw off in a sinking condition. She made for the inner harbour to get under the shelter of the arsenal batteries. As she slowly swung round she was repeatedly struck and in another moment she was seen to be on fire in several places. Then she began to settle down, and finally foundered off the point. She was low down in the water when the Admiral and his staff left her and went on board the Isla de Cuba.

Captain Cardarso, of the Reina Christina, was killed as he was directing the flagship's last efforts.

A MOVING SCENE.

When the next Spanish ship, to founder, the Don Juan de Ulloa, went down, half of her ship's company were killed or wounded. Her decks (says the "Daily News," telegram) were clean swept by the terrible fire from the American cruisers; one mast and the funnel were shot away, and great holes were torn in her side, but until she foundered she never once ceased working her guns.

The "Telegraph" despatch describes the incident as follows:—"The great guns of the powerful American cruisers had swept her decks of every structure, and not a living man remained upon the upper deck. But the guns on the lower decks still shot out defiance at the enemy. Finally the cruiser's hull was riddled like a sieve, water poured through the numerous rents, and with her flag flying and her lower guns firing to the last, the Don Antonio de Ulloa foundered with all hands."

TORPEDO LIEUTENANT'S PLUCK

During the dash out of the fight a torpedo-boat was seen creeping along the shore ahead of the Olympia, deadly making a dash at the flagship. Her commander, says the "New York Herald" telegram, must have been ignorant of modern guns, or utterly indifferent to death. Not till twice hit, and practically shot almost to pieces, did the daring craft turn back. She was just able to reach the shore and save her crew from drowning. Another torpedo-boat which tried similar tactics was actually sunk.

FINIS.

At noon the Spanish squadron had practically ceased to exist, and Admiral Montojo, himself sighly wounded, hauled down his flag—according to another account hoisted the white flag—in token of submission. He would have been justified in doing so hours before. The American gunners, whose marksmanship was as superior to that of the enemy as were the weapons they served, sank three large cruisers, eight gunboats, and two torpedo boats, and reduced the other Spanish vessels to mere burning hulks. It is stated by the "Herald's" correspondent that when the flag of truce was hoisted the Petrel received orders to destroy all the war vessels in the inner harbour, and Lieutenant Hughes, with an armed boat crew, set fire to the Don Juan de Austria, the Marques del Duero, the Isla de Cuba, and Correo. The large transport Manila and many tugboats and small craft fell into the hands of the Americans.

THE MINOR INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

On the day he sailed from Mirs Bay (says the "Herald" telegram) Admiral Dewey said he would fight the Spaniards on the first day he could get at them, which would be Sunday. Every detail of the attack was outlined to his commanding officers while off Subig Bay, and the precision with which his plans were executed reflects equal credit on the Admiral's foresight and his captains' efficiency.

The "Herald's" correspondent notes some close shaves. The Olympia chaplain had his head out of one of the six-pounder gun ports when a shell struck the ship's side less than a yard away. The chaplain's head came in just in time to escape being blown off, as the shell instantly burst among the crew there. The "Standard" telegram notes that when the Olympia shot away the Reina Christina's port bridge, the Spanish Admiral standing there merely stepped quietly to the other end.

It is stated that the Ulloa, which fired as she sank, had her colours nailed to her mast.

The Petrel chased a gunboat up the river. The Spanish captain came off in a boat to negotiate conditions for the surrender of his ship. The American captain replied that he must surrender unconditionally or fight. To this the Spanish officer answered, "I am willing to fight, but please allow me to send for more ammunition, because mine is exhausted."

The "Herald" seems to have been the only paper represented at the fight. The correspondent is an ex-naval officer of high rank. His account of the engagement is reproduced at length in the Telegraph.

Having learned that the Governor of Manila refused to let the cable company transmit messages, Admiral Dewey sent the merchant steamer Zafiro a short distance down the bay and cut the cable. Having no instruments for working the cable he could not keep up communication.

The preparations for sending reinforcements to Rear Admiral Dewey are being pushed forward with the more vigour in consequence of the alarming rumours of disorder in the neighbourhood of Manila. The transports have been chartered, and it is expected that the expedition will get away at the end of the present week. It will consist of the cruiser Charleston, the City of Pekin, fitted with a floating machine-shop and carrying materials for repairs, a force of machinists from the Mare Island Navy Yard, supplies of ammunition and additional men, the City of Sydney, carrying 3,000 troops, and the Australia, carrying 2,000. The entire military force to be sent is over 5,000. When Rear-Admiral Dewey receives the additional sailors and marines he will be able to land a force of 2,000 men to co-operate with the army. The military forces will be commanded by Major-General Merritt. Directly the receipt of orders as to the decision as to what is to be done with the islands, martial law will be declared and the government will be administered by military officers.

Hong Kong, May 10 (*Times*).—Rear-Admiral Dewey is hemming the rebels in Manila growing dangerous. They are alike beyond his control and that of the Spaniards. The Government in Washington leave everything to the discretion of the admiral.

The British residents at Manila have sent a memorial to Rear-Admiral Dewey representing their critical position, the populace being starving. The British war vessels Immortalite and Linnet, the French cruiser Bruix, and a Japanese man-of-war are at Manila.

Some Spaniards informed Real-Admiral Dewey that a certain narrow channel was not mined, while the Grand Canal was full of submarine mines. A search proved that the contrary was the case. The Americans exploded the mines.

DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

Reuter's Agent at Madrid says:—the question of food supply is causing extreme anxiety here. It is estimated that the whole stock of wheat available for Madrid will be consumed within a month. Measures have been taken for the purchase of wheat abroad.

Troubles have broken out at Baza owing to the dearness of bread. Several persons have been killed and wounded. Order was finally re-established by the police, state of siege has been proclaimed at Cordova and Valladolid in consequence of disorders of a similar nature.

There has been serious rioting at Alicante. A large party of men and women led by a flag-bearer marched through the leading thoroughfares demanding cheaper bread and a lowering of the price of other necessities of life. The *gendarmes* charged several times and broke up the ranks of the rioters, but the latter soon gathered afresh and proceeded to work further mischief, burning down all the octroi depots and seizing the corn in store there.

A serious riot occurred at Logrono. Several corn chandlers' and food shops were attacked and pillaged by the rioters, among whom figured a large number of women armed with clubs. Cavalry charged the mob, but were compelled to withdraw before the determined onslaught made by women with axes and choppers.

Further disorders were caused on the 5th at Murcia by a mob of workmen on strike, who were joined by large numbers of the lower classes generally. The rioters cut the telegraph wires and set fire to the town-hall, where, however, the flames were soon extinguished. They next pillaged and set fire to the Law Courts, burning the archives, and afterwards set the prisoners in the gaol at liberty. Railway communication was also interrupted by them, and a dynamite store was looted and the dynamite it contained distributed. The situation is serious.

A tumult has occurred at Linares, a town with a large working-class population. The whole available force of "gendarmes" numbered only 70 men, and the authorities were consequently unable to restore order for a considerable time. Until this was done the looting was incessant, and eventually 12 dead bodies and 50 wounded persons were found lying in the streets.

At Martos a crowd of women and children, who were afterwards joined by a large number of men, paraded the town crying, "Down with the authorities! Down with the octroi!" The crowd finally forced its way into the chief "octroi" offices, after pillaging which they stormed the private residence of the farmer of the "octroi," smashing the windows, doors, and furniture, and carrying off 2,000 pesetas in money and a case of jewels.

The Chamber agreed to the decrease of the Customs duties on coin.

Senor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, made a speech in the Chamber on Friday which is regarded as one of the best he has delivered during his political career. He was repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic cheers from the majority of the House. Replying to Senor Salmeron, Republican, who attributed the present misfortune of Spain to the Monarchical regime since the Restoration, Senor Moret declared that all responsibilities should be by right laid at the door of successive Governments, inasmuch as the Throne was occupied for a brief space by a young and promising Monarch and afterwards by his widow and child, who could not be blamed for the policy of different Governments, for Parliamentary legislation, for the Press which formed public opinion, for the acts of politicians in office with the people, or for the national character ever refractory against reform, rendering the task of the Government more difficult. If responsibility existed, all should bear their share instead of shifting the blame on to their neighbours.

There was an uproarious scene in the Chamber on Saturday caused by some language used by a Carlist Deputy, which contained an insult to the Queen-Regent. The Deputy was suspended for the sitting. Serious rumours are in circulation in Madrid as to the disorders in the provinces.

In the Ch

BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY.

THE CHARTERED COMPANY IN RHODESIA.

VIEWS OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

In the House of Commons on May 6, on the vote for the Colonial office, Mr. John Ellis, discussing the state of affairs in Rhodesia and Sir Richard Martin's report, condemned the policy of the Chartered Company both in regard to the natives and in its commercial aspect. Commenting on the speech made by Mr. Rhodes at the Cannon-street Hotel, the hon. member argued that commercially it was unsound and that politically it was dangerous.

Sir R. Reid thought the state of affairs disclosed in the documents before the House was very grave. He referred to Sir R. Martin's report in regard to the prevalence of compulsory labour in Matabeleland before the revolt, and expressed the fear that the native police had been guilty of acts of cruelty. He held that it was very unwise to allow Mr. Rhodes to resume his seat on the directorate of the Chartered Company, for Mr. Rhodes was the real author of the disgraceful Jameson raid, and his rehabilitation was not likely to hasten the reconciliation of the English and the Dutch in South Africa.

Mr. Windham observed that, whatever might be the view of the hon. and learned member, the British public certainly believed that the Chartered Company had assets which would enable it to pay dividends. Having expressed approval of the scheme of the Government for the administration of the country, he characterized the notion that Mr. Rhodes's return to power would excite racial animosity in South Africa as a "bogey." The Government, he urged, should aid Mr. Rhodes rather than hinder him, and he suggested that assistance might be given with advantage for the extension of the Bechuanaland railway.

Sir. W. Harcourt, referred to the finances of the Chartered Company, and drew from the fact that it was proposed to subsidize the mining industry the inference that great confidence was not placed in the gold-producing capacity of the country. Turning the subject of the constitution of the Chartered Company, he said that Mr. Rhodes would in future be the real administrator of Rhodesia and that the safeguards provided in the scheme of the Government would not be operative. In his speech in the City Mr. Rhodes had suggested that if the company collapsed Her Majesty's Government or the inhabitants of Rhodesia should pay six millions for the goodwill of the company's business in which, however, the company were to reserve a considerable interest. He entered his "caveat" against the acceptance of such a proposal. Mr. Rhodes's policy of preferential treatment to British commerce was protectionist, and he failed to see how it was to be reconciled, if accepted by the Government, with the policy of the "open port." He supposed this was the commencement of the Zollverein Mr. Rhodes had foreshadowed a large extension of the railway through Rhodesia, but apparently it was the British taxpayer who was to pay. Mr. Rhodes's idea that we were to acquire the whole of Africa was a "wild cat" scheme, and he hoped it would not be endorsed by the Government. It was strange that the author of the Jameson raid should be reinstated in his former position, and he doubted whether that was likely to assist the process of reconciliation between the Dutch and the English. He believed that the Dutch population still resented the raid. He felt no confidence that the scheme of the Government for the future administration of Rhodesia would render impossible such evils as had occurred under the former *regime*.

Mr. Chamberlain assured the right hon. gentleman that if it should ever be proposed that the property of the Chartered Company should be taken up by the Crown, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would examine the financial proposals that might be made with great care before accepting them. The proposal made by Mr. Rhodes with regard to the railway was under consideration, and the suggested extension of the railway northwards might be compared with the original scheme for the construction of Canadian Pacific Railway, which had done so much for Canada. Answering Sir W. Harcourt's criticisms upon Mr. Rhodes's commercial policy, he ridiculed the idea that because this was a free trade country we ought not to accept from a colony an offer of favourable treatment for British goods. The Government, he added, had accepted Mr. Rhodes's offer. Considering the general objections that had been made to the proposals of the Government, he challenged their critics to propose that the Chartered Company should be abolished and Imperial control substituted. He remind d the Committee that Sir R. Martin's report showed that the principal cause of the native rising was that the Matabele had not been completely subdued. It was not, therefore, the special fault of the company. Coming to the question of forced labour he explained that the system was to "coerce" under which natives were compelled against their will to devote three months in the year to industrial labour. This question of native labour, which would be dealt with, was a difficult one, and he doubted whether natives could be induced to follow peaceful occupations without some stimulus or pressure. Of the administration of justice he had received no complaints, and there was an ample system of appeals. If the civil service of Rhodesia was imperfect it should be remembered that the country which it had to administer was of enormous extent and contained a very scattered population. In the circumstances it was not surprising that the system of administration should have broken down here and there. As to the mistakes which the Chartered Company had committed in the past, he claimed that under the scheme of the Government any repetitions of them would be next to impossible. Mr. Rhodes would not be the administrator of Rhodesia. There would be two administrators—one at Bulawayo and the other at Salisbury—and there would be the Resident to report to the High Commissioner who would have power to remove the officials of the company. Through the Resident and the High Commissioner the Government would have absolute control over the council which was to be established, and that control would be exercised whenever Imperial interests were concerned. The guiding principle of the Government was to safe-guard their own interests and to decline responsibility for the financial transactions of the company. To those who, like the right hon. gentleman, wanted Mr. Rhodes to be excluded from the concerns of the company he pointed out that it would be absolutely impossible for Mr. Rhodes, to do anything of a dangerous character under the new system of administration. Mr. Rhodes, he also reminded the Committee, had been Prime Minister of the Cape, and they could not be sure that he would not occupy that position again. Could a man with prospects like his and be excluded from a board of directors? Any one who desired Mr. Rhodes's exclusion in order to punish or humiliate him should remember that the time for punishment had gone by and that no punitive measure was recommended by the South Africa committee last year. Concluding, the right hon. gentleman declared his belief that Rhodesia would become a very important portion of the British Empire. Mr. Wankyln, Mr. Cawley, Mr. Morley, and Mr. Bouchere spoke, and, in answer to Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chamberlain announced that the Native Commissioner would be Sir Marshall Clarke, who has been Commissioner in Basutoland and Zululand, who commanded the full confidence of the natives.

Mr. Courtney said that the Committee had heard the announcement with great pleasure. With regard to the position of the Chartered Company, he based the opinion that, as Mr. Rhodes's close connection with the company must continue, and as the constitution was one which lent itself to trade monopolies, it would be necessary at a convenient time to withdraw the charter from the organization.

Mr. Scott-Montagu believed that Rhodesia had a great future before it, and that some day it might even as far as Khartum and Cairo.

Mr. Scott called attention to the event which followed the rising in Bechuanaland in 1896, and pointed out that the treatment meted out by the Cape Government to the natives who rebelled.

Mr. Chamberlain charged the hon. member with repeated accusations with out having taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the other side of the question. He defended the colonial Government against the charge of inhumanity, and said that it believed generally that the only punishment the natives really feared was deprivation of their reserved lands. That was why recourse was had to that punishment after the rebellion. Under the system of indenture, which philanthropists like the hon. member appeared to think so cruel, many natives were no worse off than domestic servants.

Mr. A. Pearce was speaking on the same subject when night when the debate stood adjourned.

THE WEST AFRICAN RISING.

Replying to a question from Captain Bethell with reference to the revolt on the West Coast of Africa, Mr. Chamberlain said he thought the information contained in the newspapers was undoubtedly exaggerated. There had evidently been something like panic among the traders on the coast, and he thought that they had over-estimated the danger in which they personally were placed. But the insurrection had been a serious one. There had been a good many outrages, especially of missionaries, reported in the papers, but it was believed by the Governor and the military and naval authorities that Freetown was in no danger whatever.

Mr. Davitt obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the existing state of things in the Hinterland of Sierra Leone arising out of the levying of the hut tax on the natives of the native population. The hon. member stated the facts which had been already made in connexion with the troubles in this part of the world and criticized the conduct of Sir F. Cardew, the Governor of the colony.

Mr. Chamberlain protested against anything in the nature of a hasty judgment being passed upon these events or the individuals connected with them. It would be most unfair to assume that these unfortunate events were due to any fault of the Governor. Sir F. Cardew made a tour through the country and found that it was little better than a desert, and that the chiefs earned their subsidies by selling slaves. Then he addressed himself upon a despatch in which he made suggestions for the future administration of the "Hinterland". This scheme he estimated would involve an additional cost of about £7,000 per annum, and in order to raise that sum he proposed a licence tax on spirits and the hut tax. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to say that after he came into office the matter was again taken up. There was a great gathering of chiefs in Sierra Leone, and Sir F. Cardew was under the impression that no serious opposition would be raised either to the system of administration or to the taxation on which it was to be based. As for the hut tax, it amounted to only 1s. per head per annum of the population. The latest telegram was to the effect that no more fighting was going on and that active operations had come to an end. While, however, they were congratulating themselves on the close of the unfortunate business a new disturbance broke out in other districts. As to the cause of the outbreak in those districts he knew no more than he had already told the House. Perhaps it might be described as a general rising of the black population of the "Hinterland" against the whites. He was informed that incitements to resist the tax had been offered to the chiefs by the local Press, and also by certain traders on the coast. In consequence of the approaching rains all operations would have to be stayed for four months, and during that time he would have ample opportunity of making full inquiry as to what should be ultimately the policy of the Colonial Office. He intended to send a special commissioner to Sierra Leone to inquire into all the circumstances.

Mr. Buxton thought his hon. friend was fully justified in raising this question, but he hoped that after the right hon. gentleman's statement he would not carry the matter further.

After some remarks from Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett and Mr. T. P. O'Connor,

Mr. Chamberlain observed that there was one thing he should have said in connexion with what had been stated in the newspapers. Her Majesty's Government had sent for the protection of Freetown the first-class cruiser Blake, which would be able to land 350 men if necessary. They had also ordered to Sierra Leone two companies of the West Indian Regiment now at Lagos. At present they had no intention of sending any white regiments there.

The motion for adjournment was, by leave withdrawn.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.—The Queen has approved of the following military appointment :—Brevet Col. H. H. C. Bickerton to be colonel to command the 42nd Regimental District; Lieut.-Col. C. W. H. Douglas, assistant adjutant-general, Aldershot, to be aide-de-camp to the Queen and to have the brevet rank of colonel in the Army; Lieut. Col. R. L. A. Neugent, C. B., to be assistant adjutant-general and to have the substantive rank of colonel in the Army; Lieut.-Col. W. Parkins, Army Service Corps, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general; Major E. S. C. Kenny, West India Regt., to be brigade major; Capt. A. G. Kerguson, Rifle Brigade, to be aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Lord W. F. E. Seymour, commanding the troops in Ceylon; Lieut. C. Masters, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be aide-de-camp to Sir A. Milner, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Cape Colony; Col. J. S. Mackellan, C. B., D.S.O., to be commandant of the School of Musketry.

The Queen has approved of the selection of General Dunne for appointment to the colonelcy of the Inniskilling Regt., vacant by the death of General Sir H. J. Warre, K. C. B. General Dunne, who obtained his first commission in the Army on Sept. 21 1832, is still on the active list, though not at the present moment employed. It is however, only about twelve months ago that he vacated the appointment of Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

General Davis, C. B., will take command of the Southern Forces at the autumn manœuvres on Salisbury Plain instead of General Sir Redvers Buller.

Col. Oliphant, Grenadier Guards, has taken up command of the Brigade of Foot Guards as a temporary arrangement during the absence of Major Gen. Feilder, through an accident he recently experienced. Col. Viscount Falmouth retaining the temporary command of the Line District.

Col. Lowell, D.S.O. half pay has been selected to command a Militia brigade to be encamped at Grange Fields, Aldershot, from May 16 to June 11. Major F. Wilkinson, 2nd batt. East Lancashire Regt. will be brigade major.

Lieut.-Col. T. E. Stone Army Pay Dept., has been appointed chief paymaster of the South Eastern District.

Lieut.-Col. P. I. Macgregor, R. A. has been promoted to a brevet colonelcy.

Lieut.-Col. M. H. G. Goldie, R. E. has been promoted to a brevet colonelcy.

The Queen has conferred upon Lieut. Col. C. S. B. Parsons, R. A., commanding the garrison of Kassala, the Order of the Medjidieh of the second Class, in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered both there and at Suakin.

Major G. F. F. Shirref, R. A., is about to retire from the Army.

Major B. St. J. Barter, Lincolnshire Regt., professor of tactics at the Royal Military Academy, has been selected for appointment as second in command of the 2nd batt.

Major D. P. Chapman, Cheshire Regt. who is now employed in the Slavery Department, Egypt, is about to retire from the Army.

Major W. Elliot, R. A., aide-de-camp to General E. F. Chapman, C.B., commanding the Scottish District, is retiring from the Army.

Capt. H. B. S. Critchley-Salmonson, West Yorkshire Regt., has been selected for appointment as superintendent of gymnasia in the Thames and Woolwich Districts.

Capt. A. D. Greenhill-Gardyne, 2nd batt., Gordon Highlanders, has been appointed acting aide-de-camp to General E. F. Chapman, commanding the Scottish District.

Capt. G. Stewart, Army Ordnance Dept., has been appointed chief ordnance officer at Jersey.

Capt. A. French, Army Service Corps, has been selected for appointment as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Malta.

Capt. J. W. G. P. Jeffcock, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, has been selected for the adjutancy of the 17th Yeomanry Brigade at Nottingham.

Capt. T. B. Dixon, 1st batt. Royal Lancaster Regt., is about to retire from the Army.

Capt. H. O. Van Sarubmare, R.A., has been selected for appointment as professor of artillery at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

Lieut. H. T. Crispin, 1st batt. Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed extra aide-de-camp to Lieut. Genl. Sir Francis Grenfell, commanding the force in Egypt.

Lieut. A. V. Hill, 1st batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been selected for service in the Niger Coast Protectorate.

Lieut. C. D. R. Watts, R.A., has been selected for appointment to the Army Ordnance Dept. as an ordnance officer fourth class.

Lieut. Logan, 2nd batt. Leicestershire Regt. has been selected for appointment as professor of tactics and reconnaissance at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

Lieut. Sir William Dick-Cunyngham, 1st batt. Black Watch, has been selected for appointment as aide-de-camp to general E. F. Chapman, Commanding the Scottish District.

The following wound gratuities of English pay of rank have been sanctioned :—Lieut. G. E. White, 1st batt. Devonshire Regt., wounded in action at Dargai, for six months; Lieut. W. de L. Williams, 1st batt. Hampshire Regt., wounded in action on Dec. 12, 1897, with the Tirah Field Force, for six months; Lieut. A. A. Mercer, 1st batt. Dorsetshire Regt., wounded in action on Nov. 9, 1897, for nine months; and Lieut. O. P. S. Ingham, 1st batt Dorsetshire Regt., wounded in action at the Saran Sar., for twelve months.

CONSERVATIVE DISCONTENT.

MR. FINCH-HATTON AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Harold Finch-Hatton has written a long letter to Lord Norwark explaining his reasons for resigning his seat in Parliament. The letter, dated April 5, is only published to-day. Mr. Finch Hatton's resignation has hitherto been attributed to ill health. In his letter, Mr. Finch Hatton says :—The foreign policy of the Government, as expounded by Mr. Chamberlain, in South Africa, has warranted the assumption by other Powers that England will submit to any insult and put up with an injury sooner than resort to force to protect the interests of British subjects. The collapse of Cuba in her struggle with Japan gave way to the unreactive influence of Western civilization, and magnificent opportunity was afforded us of expanding our influence and consolidating our interests in China. The opportunity has been flung away by our Government never to return, while Russia, active on the assumption to which I have above alluded, that our country will submit to anything sooner than protect her interests, has secured concession of enormous advantage to herself, and of such a nature as to be a standing menace, not only to British interest in China, but over the whole Pacific Ocean. Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons last night, that in impotence of China had come as a sudden revelation to him was probably one of the most amazing confession of incompetence that ever fell from the lips of a responsible statesman. The small concessions which the tardily awakened interest of our Government has been able at the last moment to extort from China are in no way to be compared to those obtained by Russia, and do not palliate the unpleasant fact that the negligence of our Government has resulted in the crushing defeat of British diplomacy in China, which is of all countries in the world the one whose markets will in the near future be the most valuable to the producers of the West. I consider that the present Government sought for and obtained the sufferages of the electors at the last election under false pretences. Their legislation at home consists for the most part of attacks upon capitalists and owners of property as a class, and their conduct of foreign affairs may rank with the most effete and pusillanimous era of Radical administration.

INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

IMPRISONMENT OF WOMEN AND THE RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, May 6, Mr. Pickersgill asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been drawn to the resolution passed by the Indian Social Conference at Amraoti, in December last, in favour of the abolition of the imprisonment of women in enforcement of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights; whether he is aware that a distinct promise was given by a former Viceroy that this provision of the Code should be expunged when the statute again came up for revision; and, will he explain why the opportunity presented recently, when the Penal Code Amendment Act, 1898, was passing through the Viceroy's Council, was not availed of in order to fulfil the said promise.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have not seen the resolution, but I am aware that the Government of India in 1890 expressed their intention, when opportunity offered, to introduce a clause which would enable the Civil Courts to refuse to send women to prison in such cases. Such an opportunity occurred in 1894, when a Bill was brought in to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. The original Bill contained a provision to the effect which I have stated, but as explained in an answer given in this house by my predecessor on April 9, 1895, "the clause was unanimously struck out by a Select Committee of seven members, four of whom were natives of India, on the ground that the country was not yet ripe for such a change; and a motion to restore it was lost in the Legislative Council by fifteen votes to two." The question is one of civil procedure, and has nothing to do with the Penal Code or the Criminal Courts.

THE BOMBAY PLAGUE RIOTS.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been drawn to the report of a meeting, held at Bombay by some leading Mahomedan residents, on April 6, for the purpose of contradicting certain telegraphic intelligence published in the English press on March 11, to the effect that the riots which had just taken place in that city were instigated for other than plague reasons, and prompted by influential Mahomedans in other parts of the country : and, whether the despatch received from the Bombay Government, or any other official communication, contained any confirmation whatsoever of these statements; and if not, whether he will make a statement upon the subject which might remove the general impression created by the telegram above referred to, that influential Mahomedan gentlemen residing in Bombay or other parts of India had previous knowledge of the disturbances and were responsible for the same.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have seen with satisfaction a report in the newspapers of the meeting to which my hon. friend refers. My hon. friend will not have failed to notice that the view of the Government of Bombay as to the origin of the riots, which I quoted in my reply to a question of Tuesday last, confirms the statement that no influential gentlemen resident in Bombay, whether Mahomedan or others, were responsible for what occurred.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

On Monday, May 9, in reply to Mr. Pirie, Lord G. Hamilton said :—One vacancy in the Council of India existed at the time of the enactment of 52 and 53 Vict., c. 95, and ten vacancies have occurred since. Of those eleven vacancies the Secretary of State has now filled his Indian appointment, leaving eight there. The present number of members of the Council is eleven, and there is one vacancy which will shortly be filled.

INDIA OFFICE (STORE DEPOT) BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this Bill, Mr. Herbert Roberts moved the rejection of the Bill, the object of which he said was to enable the Secretary for India to acquire compulsorily a certain portion of the land upon which the India Store Depot now stood. A Royal Commission was inquiring into the finances of India and the charges made on Indian revenue. That Commission had not yet reported. It was almost certain to make recommendations as to home charges, and these would, to some extent, affect the position of this store depot. It was questionable whether, in the interest of the Indian taxpayer, this store depot in England should be carried on at all. It was the declared policy of the Indian Government to reduce the purchase of stores for India in England, whenever it could be done with advantage to the Indian taxpayer. The only real test lay in an examination of what was bought and stored in the depot in England. From the East India financial statement it appeared that stores were procured in this country for shipment to India during 1897-98 to the amount of £3,000,000, including the following items :—Stores, £3,000; Post Office, 40,000; telegraphs, 43,000; coal, 67,000; stationery, 39,000; army clothing, 210,000; and army ordnance, 235,000. He questioned whether most, if not all, of these things could not be procured more cheaply in India than England. He wish to know also whether the plans could be seen by hon. members, the approximate area and value of the land, and the character of the buildings. Some information was desirable as to the approximate expense of the purchase of the land and the erection of the new buildings. Unless, however, it could be proved that the continuation of this depot would be the means of saving the Indian taxpayer from paying the amount of extra expenditure incurred, he did not see any just ground for proceeding with the Bill. He therefore moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. Leese seconded the amendment, and urged that, as a commission was sitting for the purpose of determining what charges ought to be borne by this country and by India, it might prejudice in some material respects the findings of that body were in the House to pass the Bill.

Lord G. Hamilton said that hon. members would see at a glance if they read the explanatory note what the Bill proposed to do. A store depot had been established in England for many years, which it was necessary to send to India and which India could not provide for herself. The work was carried out upon two pieces of land which belonged to the same ground landlord. Of one portion the India Office had a fairly satisfactory lease; of the other portion of the land, which was an integral part of the store depot the lease was about to expire. Difficulty was found in coming to an arrangement with the landlord, and the Government asked for the compulsory provisions of the Lands Clauses Act to be put in operation. It was thus necessary to bring the question under the notice of the House, because the funds upon which the charge was made were public funds. The Commission referred to had nothing to do with this question; the only result of the rejection of the Bill would be to do a good turn to a London ground landlord. (Laughter.)

After some remarks by Mr. Weir and Mr. Dillon,

Mr. Herbert Roberts said that, upon the explanation of the noble lord, he would not press his amendment, but should like to know, however, the approximate cost to be incurred.

Lord G. Hamilton said the price asked for the land was about £30,000, but they ought to get it for very much less.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn. The Bill was then read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, May 10, Captain Norton asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether it had been brought to his notice that one of the chief causes of the large proportion of British officers in native regiments killed and wounded during the recent frontier war in India was stated to be the difference which existed between the head-dress worn by those officers and that of the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men under their command; and whether he would consider the advisability of making the dress of all ranks when on active service as uniform as possible.

Mr. Brodrick : The Secretary of State for India will inquire if the subject has been under the consideration of the Indian Government, and, if so, what decision has been arrived at. As regards troops on the British establishment, officers and men have the same head-dress, and at 200 yards distance the uniform of an officer is scarcely distinguishable, except for the sword, from that of a private.

BRITISH SHIPS AT PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. Lambert asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if any British warships had visited Port Arthur since the Ipbigenia left on Jan. 23.

Mr. Goschen : The Rainbow was there in the first part of February.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

On Thursday, May 12, in reply to Sir W. Prestley and Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Powell Williams said : The Royal Warrant relating to the Army Medical Service will be issued as soon as certain minor details which involve reference to India can be settled. It will provide for the creation of a Royal Army Medical Corps, the members of which, up to the rank of colonel, will bear military titles, the present compound title being abolished. Above the rank of colonel the members of the corps will bear the title of surgeon-general, with the precedence and privileges of major-generals of the Army, such as they now enjoy.

Major Rasch : Is it in the contemplation of the War Office to confer the title of general or field-marshal upon veterinary surgeons also? (A laugh.)

Mr. Powell-Williams : No, Sir; I do not think that question has been taken into consideration.

THE NATU BROTHERS.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether the brothers Natu, who were deported last July from Poona without trial and without having been charged with any offence, and had been kept in close imprisonment for upwards of nine months, were released, then, on Monday and the other on Tesday last; and whether they had been released on parole; and, if so, what were the conditions of the parole; whether he could state now what were the reasons for the deportation of these gentlemen; and whether the property of which they were deprived would be restored to them, with an account of the profits thereof; and whether the Government were prepared to make any, and, if, so what reparation to the brothers Natu for this prolonged deprivation of their liberty.

Lord G. Hamilton : In reply to the first two questions, I understand that the Natu brothers have not been released by the Government of Bombay, but have been allowed to live in private houses in Belgaum, where they own property and where their families can join them. Subject to their good conduct all restrictions will be relaxed, except that, pending further orders, they will not be allowed to leave Belgaum. As regards question 3, I am unable to add anything to the statement which I have already made in this House relative to the reasons which induced the Government of Bombay to take action under the regulation of 1827. In reply to questions 4 and 5, the regulation provides for the adjustment of the accounts of collections received during the attachment of estates, and for payment to the proprietor after the release of the estate of any profits which may have accumulated; but it does not provide for any compensation to persons detained under it. The provisions of the law will be strictly followed.

Replying to Sir W. Wedderburd, Lord G Hamilton said : Restoration of control over the estates will be granted "whenever the Governor in Council shall be of opinion that the circumstances which rendered the attachment of such estate necessary have ceased to operate, and that the management of the estate can be committed to the hands of the proprietor without public hazard or inconvenience," as laid down by section 9 of the Bombay Regulation XXV., 1827.

THE INDIAN PRESS.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India whether a censorship of the Press had been instituted by the Indan Government in Bombay and Poona; what were the terms and provisions of this censorship, and for what reasons had it been established; and whether this censorship owned its institution to the action of the Indian or the Home Government.

Lord G. Hamilton : I think the hon. member must be under some misapprehension, for the law gives no power to institute a censorship of the Press.

INDIA AND SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Lord Balcarres (on behalf of Sir S. Northcote) asked the Secretary of State for India if he had received any representations from chambers of Commerce in India with regard to the representation of India on the proposed conference with regard to the sugar bounties : and, if so, what decision on the subject had been arrived at by her Majesty's Government.

Lord G. Hamilton : The representations described in my hon. friend's question have not yet been before me, but I am expecting a despatch from the Government of India on the subject. Meanwhile, the Government of India have telegraphed requesting that they may be represented at the Sugar Bounties Conference, and this will, I hope be arranged.

PUNITIVE POLICE AT POONA.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether the disbursements of the magistrate of Poona and the commissioner of police for the division were responsible, like other subordinate officers, to the Government of Bombay for the proper performance of their duties; but, as I have already stated in this House, the Government of Bombay are alone responsible for the decision as to the imposition of a punitive police force. It is not usual nor, as a rule, expedient, to publish the views of subordinate officers, on a due consideration of which the responsible authorities may have had to form their opinion, but on occasion I am prepared to depart from the established practice as to inform the hon. member that the allegations contained in his last three questions are devoid of any foundation.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether the total cost of the punitive police at Poona was correctly stated at 1,15,207 rs.; and, if so, whether he would direct the Bombay Government not to levy any amount in excess of that sum.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have on three different occasions stated in reply to questions in this House, that, according to the information in my possession, the cost of the punitive police at Poona is about 900 rx. a month, or 11,500 rx a year. I believe that information to be correct; but, even if the cost should be in excess of that sum, it will undoubtedly have to be borne by the city of Poona.

THE DEATH OF DR. SIRCAR.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had yet received particulars regarding the death of Dr. Sircar, honorary magistrate and municipal commissioner of Barrackpora.

Lord G. Hamilton : I regret to say that, from information which I have received, it appears to be certain that Dr. Sircar's death was caused by a brutal assault. Inquiries into the affair has already been made in connection with it; and, as the matter will of course, be the subject of a judicial inquiry, it is obviously inexpedient that I should anticipate the result of that inquiry by making any further statement at present.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

General Russell asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the Government had in their possession any detailed charts and plans of Wei-hai-wei and its surroundings; and, if so, whether they had any objection to a copy of these being placed in the Library for the information of members.

Mr. Goschen replied that the only detailed plan of Wei-hai-wei available was the result of a rapid survey made in 1890. He would be happy to place that in the Library.

General Russell : Did the Government really go to Wei-hai-wei without having any detailed plans of a later date?

Mr. Goschen said he had already given the information in his possession.

Mr. Webster asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there was in addition to inform the House as to the changes in respect to the internal water communication in the Chinese Empire.

Mr. Curzon, who replied, said : As stated in the House, on March 21, regulations with reference to the recent opening of all inland navigation are being drawn up by the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, and will be communicated to Parliament as soon as received. We have recently inquired of her Majesty's Minister at Pekin what progress is being made, but have not yet received his reply.

Mr. Brookfield asked the Under-Secretary for War whether one battalion of the Highland Light Infantry and another of the Yorkshire Regiment had been selected for service as part of the garrison of Wei-hai-wei.

Mr. Brodrick : No selection of regiments for service at Wei-hai-wei has been made.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for India : Whether at the time of the arrest of Sardar Shrimant Balvant Ramchandra Natu, on July 28, 1897, the whole of the family property was attached and taken possession of by the Collector of Poona, and his wife and family left without means of support; and has any allowance to her been authorised since that date. If so, will he state whether the allowance has been regularly paid. (May 13.)

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—East India (Sedition and Control of the Press).—To call attention to the recent alterations in the Indian laws relating to sedition and the control of the Press; and to move a resolution. (An early day.)

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

Mr. Ernest Fyr, Secretary to the Indian Tea Association, has written to the *Times* with regard to the composition of the Indian Currency Committee:—

The Secretary of State, in his despatch of April 7, 1893, wrote as follows :—

"I propose, therefore, to refer the whole matter to a committee consisting of gentlemen whose knowledge and experience, whether administrative, financial, or commercial, entitles their judgment to the greatest weight, and who may be expected to give an impartial and unbiased opinion upon the question which will be submitted to them."

The result has been the appointment of a committee who are all men of mark and weight; but I am desire to point out that there is not a single representative with Indian experience of such great producing industries as tea, coffee, indigo, and other important agriculture products, or of such manufactures as jute and cotton.

The interests of Indian producers and Indian manufacturers are not necessarily opposed to those of Indian houses of commerce and finance, but in the present case financial and commercial authorities, however able and impartial, are not likely to look at this question of currency and exchange through the eyes of the Indian producer or the Indian manufacturer.

What my association and the producers both of India and Ceylon ask is, that some members should be added to the committee to represent the views and interests of producers and of manufacturers in India and Ceylon, considered independently of those either of financiers or commercial middlemen. In other words, some members are required on the committee who will see that the questions of currency and exchange are carefully considered from the point of view of producers and manufacturers in those countries.

While official financial, or commercial views are fully represented on the committee, there is not a single member with Indian experience who exclusively represents the views of producers and manufacturers in India. My association therefore asks that two members be added to the committee to represent the great producing and manufacturing industries in India and Ceylon such as tea, coffee, indigo, jute, cotton, and other agricultural produce.

With regard to the above, it may be pointed out that the various interests concerned will have every opportunity of bringing their views before the committee.

ALARMING SITUATION IN ITALY.

BREAD RIOTS.

A serious development of the disorders precipitated in Italy by the rise in the price of bread (but now believed to have a political origin), occurred on May 5, the riots spreading to many towns in the centre and north of the Peninsula. At Pavia, the mob stretched wires and chains across the streets to bar the passage to the cavalry sent out against them, and also attempted to throw up barricades. The troops finally fired upon the people. One of the killed was the son of a Vice-President of the Italian Chamber. News was published in London, on May 9, of a very grave character. The *Times'* correspondent spoke of "the terrible disorders which have occurred within the last forty-eight hours at Leghorn, Florence, Prato, Sesto Fiorentino, Pavia, and especially at Milan." The semi official *Italia* admitted that "the Peninsula had never passed through a more difficult crisis"—if, indeed, it has passed through it; and the *Daily News* correspondent at Rome telegraphed that "some parts of Italy are in rebellion." While fighting was in progress at Milan the King and Queen and the Royal Family, the representatives of the nation, and 100,000 people from all over the country were at Turin celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the granting the Constitution, "the corner stone of United Italy." A semi-official note published at Rome on the night of May 11, stated that tranquillity was general throughout Italy. Direct news from Milan is, owing to the strict censorship exercised over telegrams, almost entirely lacking. It is, however, stated that the Governor has issued a decree prohibiting cycling. Offenders will be tried by court-martial. The Italian Government has called under arms nineteen military classes of men registered as being in the employment of the railways. This measure has been taken in order to prevent a railway strike. Officers will take the direction of the railway stations. Various bands of Italian workmen in Switzerland are reported to be on their way to the frontier and Milan. According to the latest details of the great revolt at Milan, the carnage was terrible, the fighting being particularly severe at the railway stations. Palaces were robbed and barricades of furniture were constructed. The gates of the northern capital are guarded by cannon, and the place is occupied by the military. To add to the horrors of the situation, Milan, owing to the strike of gass-workers, is for the most part in darkness. Wholesale arrests continue. The editors of Socialist papers throughout the country have been placed under lock and key. Fresh places have been subjected to martial law, and the rich are flocking from the country. Evidence accumulates that the risings were the result of organisation, and it is suggested that the railway men are in communication with their central committee in Paris with the object of bringing about a European railway strike if nothing worse. In consequence of navies and railway employes there is a strong Socialist and Republican element.

The police have discovered among the papers of Madame Kuliscieff, the Nihilist, a correspondence revealing the outlines of a concerted scheme of revolution, as well as letters relating to the organisation of disorders.

MILAN IN THE THROES OF REVOLUTION.

A very graphic account of the rioting and scenes of terror in Milan is furnished by the correspondent of the "Daily News" in that city. He says :—

Certain quarters to-day present a scene of complete devastation, in others the quietness of terrorism reigns, and is the more striking when it is contrasted in the mind of the spectator with the scenes of yesterday and Saturday, when above the shrieks of the dying rose the wails of widows and orphans, hoarse words of command, and the irresistible tramp of soldiers, followed by the terrible boom of cannon.

When the fury first broke out many people who would have nothing to do with the matter were caught as it were in a trap. Here is an instance. When the soldiers were advancing to charge the first barricade in the Via Torino, a lady, young and richly dressed, and stiff with terror, was struck by a bullet in the breast. She fell against a wall, only having time to say "Mother" before dying. In the same way old people, not being able to resist the rush, were shot or trampled under foot. At another point a fine carriage with two horses will in full trot was stopped by the mob, and the occupant, a lady, was forcibly removed and left to find her way home as best she could. The carriage was used to carry the wounded to the hospital. At the Central Station the engine drivers and guards refused to leave their families to the mercy of the mob. However, after a delay of forty minutes, the troops obliged them to go on.

The fighting was fighting in real earnest, and the troops were received as people receive the foreign order. Ere in some cases they were not only thrice fires, but by using great force pushed entire chimneys of brick into the streets upon the heads of the soldiers. Pools of blood were seen in the streets and often also the scattered brains of the killed. A Red Cross service had been organised, the members wearing the international badge on their arms, and succoured the wounded and dying.

Many children had exceedingly narrow escapes, the firing coming just as school had been closed and soon. Parents rushed about in agony of mind. Any mother or father will understand their feelings while passing through the mob with bullets whistling about their ears.

The women, as has been the case many times, instead of restraining the men, egged them on to greater excesses, and even allowed their children to participate. Some even pushed themselves under the noses of the soldiers crying, "Cowards!" "Assassins!" "We work all day to maintain you in idleness!" &c.

When the mob invaded the Central Railway Station the express for Turin was just on the point of leaving. The rioters when they saw it cried, "Look, look they are going to Turin for the fêtes of the Jubilee of the Constitution." "They are going to enjoy themselves;" "Shame! Shame!" "Come back, come back!" and so on. Meanwhile the train advanced, but slowly, whereupon hundreds of people threw themselves on the track before the engine, screaming, "Come on, but over our bodies."

A very noticeable point throughout the two days of fighting here has been that the working-man element, though quite without adequate means, offensive or defensive, has shown extraordinary tactical knowledge. And here is a proof among others that organisation existed, and that preparations had been made, perhaps not for an explosion now, but at the first opportune moment. Three barricades were built by the mob at the Corso Garibaldi, where this main street is intersected by others, forming a small square. Thus the people were masters of the ground, which they held for a long time, before the Bersaglieri, by acts of real heroism, succeeded in penetrating the barricades.

Even the gentle nuns of San Michele were for a time in grave danger. As the rebels were not likely to respect women, a barricade had been raised beside the convent. This enraged the rioters, and the savage cry rose, "Let's use the nuns to heighten our barricade." They were on the point of carrying out the idea, when a sister appeared at the door and distributed five-lire notes, and with the most exquisite courtesy enjoyed them to leave the convent in peace. Even this, however, would have been insufficient had cavalry not arrived at the moment, giving the crowd something else to think of.

The mob did not even respect the hospitals, but wished to invade them, and the Ospedale Maggiore was particularly threatened. Behind the gate of that building stood Professor Porro, a senator, a well known doctor, and the most moderate Conservative in Milan. The crowd were quick to see him. "There is Porro, our oppressor," they cried threateningly, and insults were shouted at the professor, who now, pale but calm, resolutely opened the gates and stood with his arms folded, saying sternly: "Let him who has the courage advance. He will find a good revolver ready for him. I will show how a good physician does his duty." No one accepted the invitation. Of course, the Stock Exchange, the Post and Telegraph Offices, the banks

LORD REAY ON ORIENTAL STUDIES.

The annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Tuesday, May 10, Lord Reay presiding. The secretary read the report of the council, which stated that the number of paying members was now 934.

During the year the council has issued a special appeal for subscriptions to a fund to found a medal in memory of the completion of sixty years of her Majesty's reign, to be presented once every three years to a subject of the Queen in recognition of distinguished service in Oriental research. The first recipient would be Professor Cowell, of Cambridge. Lord Reay observed that their society was undoubtedly in this country the representative of all that concerned the development of Oriental studies. The secretary had collected information of a most valuable character with regard to the provision for Oriental teaching which was made in some of the capitals of Europe, and he (Lord Reay) maintained that the state of things existing in London in connection with this subject was in comparison nothing less than a disgrace to this country. Since the end of the last century philology had been enriched by the "open door" to the treasures of Indian classics. The study of Indian classics, partly relating to a much older epoch than Homer, now stood on the same footing as the study of Latin and Greek; and, if they considered their relations with India and with the East generally, he had no hesitation in saying that the study of Indian philology was certainly not less important for them than that of Roman and Greek literature. The great want when two great races come into close connection was that they should thoroughly understand each other and scrupulously respect the idiosyncrasies which differentiated them. Philology had the great merit of powerfully contributing to the reciprocal respect which was the basis of continuity of empire in a country where there were so many different races represented. If they were to solve the problem of present developments in the East in their own time they could not do so without consulting the records of the past. The neglect of Indian classics was, therefore, not merely a loss to English scholarship; it raised a fundamental issue with regard to their governing capacity. The new London University would have to grapple at once with the organisation of these studies. The report was adopted. Lord Reay proposed a resolution conveying the hearty congratulations of the society to the Royal Geographical Society of Lisbon on the commemoration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of India by Vasco da Gama. Lord Loch seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. H. Reade, who read a paper on the subject, and agreed to.

SIR W. HARCOURT ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Sir William Harcourt was the principal guest on Saturday evening, May 7, at a dinner given by the Eighty Club and the Cambridge University Liberal Club in the Masonic Hall, Cambridge, under the presidency of Dr. H. Jackson, vice-master of Trinity College, and in the course of his speech, after reviewing the past achievements of the Liberal Party, he referred to the symptoms of reviving Liberalism in recent parliamentary elections, in School Board contests, and in the London County Council election. Turning to Lord Salisbury's recent speech in the Albert Hall, he observed that it included an interesting dissertation on style. In diplomatic intercourse, when things did not go exactly as one would wish, Lord Salisbury recommended "silence and polite withdrawal." That involved a delicate manœuvre; one had to acquire an air with which to retire when shown the door. That style required much practice, but long practice had made the Foreign Secretary a perfect master of it. They had heard of the legend of Ta-lien-wan. But legends were interesting, and one of the most interesting, which had come to a similar end, was that of the Salisbury foreign policy—illustrated in Armenia, in Crete, in the concert of Europe, and, above all, in the Chinese papers. Was there ever such a miserable fiasco? Lord Salisbury had come back from the South of France in excellent health and spirits, and told his supporters that there had been "some Chinese crackers and detonations." The detonations had been chiefly among his own supporters, but had been produced not so much by Chinese crackers as by a British damp squib, which had fizzled out. Somehow, Lord Salisbury's squibs, always did fizzle out. He seemed to be extraordinarily deficient in foresight. He put himself into positions which he could not maintain, and made proposals which he was not prepared to support. He (Sir William Harcourt) did not complain of Lord Salisbury for not pushing matters to extremities, but if he were a wise man he would never place himself in positions in which it was necessary to yield. That was the great failure of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. If he had to go out like a lamb, it was better no to come in like a lion. Lord Salisbury asked, in regard to this China Question, to be judged by results; but every demand he had made had been rejected, every proposal he had put forward had failed, and then he told his hearers at the Albert Hall that, after all, it was of no consequence. The English people did not want to go to war, but they did not like being snubbed all round the world. Lord Salisbury's diplomacy had not led to consideration of this country among the nations of the world. He did not treat his own policy seriously, and if he did not, it was not likely that other nations would do so.

CLOSE OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG: KAISER'S SPEECH.

KAISER AND ACTRESS: "SHAKE HANDS, DEAR EMPEROR!"

The German Reichstag was closed on May 6 with a Speech read by the Emperor, in which reference was made to the foreign policy of Germany, which, it was stated, would be vigorously directed to the protection of German rights. After stating that during the Spanish-American war the Government would protect as far as possible, German navigation and commerce, the Speech said that the despatch of a squadron to Kiao chau to demand atonement for the murder of German missionaries had made it possible to satisfy the long-cherished desire for a forthold in Eastern Asia capable of commercial development, and secure from a military standpoint. In the passage referring to Kiao-chau the words that the territory had been obtained without dimming the relations between Germany and the other Powers were read by the Emperor in a specially marked manner, and were much cheered.

The closing ceremony took place in the White Hall. In a side gallery were the members, male and female, of a Bavarian peasant theatre company of Tegernsee, who received a special invitation from the Emperor. On May 5 His Majesty dined with Herr von Bulow and this Bavarian company afterwards gave a performance of Tyrolese songs and dances, amongst these the Schuhplattler dance. The Emperor enjoyed it immensely, talked with the people, and asked, "Did you see my wife and boys last year at Tegernsee?" He shook hands heartily with all of them but before they were dismissed one of the rural actresses said naively and cordially in the familiar "thou" "Good-bye, dear Emperor. Shake hands once more with me." The Emperor laughingly hastened to comply with this wish. Then he invited the whole company for the following day.

At the banquet in the White Hall of the Palace in the evening of May 6 all parties in the Reichstag were represented with the exception of the Social Democrats. The Emperor said that to his guests on their homeward way, he could only give the wish that, like the great Emperor, every man, whoever he might be, of high or low degree, or whatever faith he might profess, would in everything that lay to his hand in the work which he contemplated doing this year, have such a conception of his task that when in the future he appeared before his God, before his old Emperor, he might with a good conscience be able to answer "Yes" to the question whether he had worked with all his heart for the welfare of the Empire.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The complete results of the general election in France on May 8 are now known. Out of a total of 581 seats, 177 will have to be contested again on May 22. Four hundred and four deputies have been elected. The chamber will meet on June 1. One estimate of the division of parties is as follows: Progressists, 203; Conservatives, 40; Radicals, 80; Radical Socialists, 40; Socialists, 32. The country has pronounced against the principle of an income-tax, and also against the revision of the Constitution. Nearly half a million votes more than in 1893 have been cast for Socialist candidates in 1898. M. Meline (the Premier), M. Brisson (President of the late Chamber), M. Ribot, M. Ricard, and M. Rouvier have secured re-election. M. Delonde was defeated at Castellane, in the Basses Alpes, by the Comte de Castellan. M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, who has been beaten at Albi by a "Ralliet" candidate, will not contest another seat. He declares that he intends to rest from Parliamentary strife, and to complete several work on philosophy on which he is engaged.

Beauty and Hygiene.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Oceanic, 1,863 tons, Captain A Marshall, sailed on Saturday last, for Hull, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's s s Peshawar, 2,212 tons, Captain F W Vibert, sailed on Saturday last, for Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Korbella, 1,453 tons, Captain S Boon sailed on Saturday last, for Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, etc, with a general cargo and Captain F Giles and 500 deck passengers.

The s s Manningtry, 1,315 tons, Captain M Waylor, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Middlesbro, via Beira, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

The Bombay Japan Line s s Kagoshima Maru 2,709 tons Captain W Ekstand, sailed on Saturday last for Hongkong and Kolu, via Tuticorin, with a General cargo and Mr K Yamada as a Passenger.

The Bombay-Japan Line s s Tenshin Maru, 1,675 tons Captain M J Curnow, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Yokohama (1st May), with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to N Y Kaisha.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi (28th instant), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut Montresor, Mrs King and 7 children, Dr Knapp, and 42 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Commander T M Tillard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 10th May, via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shangha—Capt Danial, Mr LuMare, Mr Barnett, Mr Gordon, Mr Miletti, Mr Long, Mr Liller, Mr Sheridan Mr Hinde, and 4 ors ones. From Hongkong—Mr B S Mehta and Mr D C Mehta. From Colombo—Mr Egerton and Mr Heald. From different ports—68 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Macleod	1589	Ward	Marseilles		F M & Co
B	Dido	3127	Pickerlog	Hull	7-5	F M & Co
B	Heighington	1827	Mahan	Naples		K N & Co
D	Ward	2563	Anderson	Zanzibar	3-6	M M & Co
E	Florida	2050	Young	Marseilles		J M & Co
F	Rawenthaler	1813	Gramberg	Karachi	31-5	Glade & Co
G	Dorothy	1546	Johnson	Naples	29-5	K N & Co
H & J	Ethelaida	1705	Newton	Hull		F M & Co
O	Rhaibrytha	1985	Millis	Liverpool		J M & Co
R	King Arthur	1047	Owen	Massowa	29-5	B & I S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Trophic	2310	Barber	Marseilles		J M & Co
2	Kh Bachelor	4092	Froggatt	Dunkirk	1-6	K N & Co
3	City of Perth	2590	Wilson	Antwerp	1-6	F F & Co
6	Wolvi tou	1628	Snowdon	Marseilles	31-5	W & A & Co
7	Imperatrix	2553	Rassevich	Trieste		A L S N Co
8	Mountauk	1914	Towsaly	Genoa		J M & Co
9	Agamore	1989	Sulleman	Havre		K N & Co
10	Roma	1743	Manwasing			M M & Co
12	Keen Hall	2332	Jones	Liverpool	30-5	K N & Co
13	Caledonia	4523	Gordon	London		P & O Co
16	Golden Cross	1944	Thomas	Havre	31-5	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola		497	Livingstone	Karachi	31-5	

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ras Elba		1769	Moore	Marseilles		W & A G & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Tenshin Maru s s	Curnow	Yokohama, May 1
28	Manningtry s s	Waylor	Biera
	Kola s s	Livingstone	Karachi, May 26
	Ganges s s	Greery	Aden, May 23
	Rhalis s s	Price	Newyork, April 14
	Khandalla s s	Whitehead	Busreh, May 13
29	Umbolas s s	Campbell	Calcutta, May 17
	Coromandel s s	Tillard	Shanghai, May 10

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Dwarka s s	Tice	Karachi
	Malagola s s	Andrews	China, etc
	Oceanic s s	Marshall	Hull
	Korbella s s	Soon	Delagoa Bay, etc
	Clyde s s	Geary	Aden
	Pushawar s s	Vibert	Hongkong, etc
	Kagoshima Maru s s	Ekstand	Kobe, etc

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Tenshin Maru, for China and Japan
" Oceanien, for China, etc
" Henry Bolckow, for Aden and Maculla

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 25—Steamer, Karagola, Tancarville and Oolobaria, and ship Mount Carmel.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Edea Hall s—129 bales wool David Sassoon and Co, 9,000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co.
Ethelraida s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
Hillawell s—23,500 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ethelaida s—272 cwt wheat Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Perth s—200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 1,120 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 110 cwt cotton yarn Mooljee Harridas.

FOR BREMEN.

Raventhaler s—4,239 cwt oil cakes Glade and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Azamor s—432 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Golden Cross—1,000 cwt rapeseed and 2,250 cwt wheat Sanday and Co.
Kt Bachelor s—1,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 1,000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Steuart and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tropic s—440 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers
Florida s—1,680 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers, 2,665 cwt castorseed and 2,001 cwt rapeseed Nansee Khairaz and Co, 702 cwt rapeseed, and 6,399 cwt teaseed Ralli Brothers, 2,000 cwt wheat John Fachiri
Wolvistone s—2,100 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers
Clan Macleod s—6,000 cwt wheat Finlay Muir and Co
Wilderspool s—15,000 cwt wheat, 4,000 cwt castorseed and 2,001 cwt rapeseed Nansee Khairaz and Co, 10,000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co, 4,000 cwt wheat John Fachiri, 6,000 cwt wheat Finlay Muir and Co, 5,000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Plympton s—800 cwt linseed A Blaschcek and Co, 10,000 cwt wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR NAPLES.

Heighington s—3,000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE

Imperatrix s—5 bales cotton Volkart Brothers
Delmar s—330 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—128 bales twist The Alliance Cotton M Co, 32 chests opium M H E Elias, 4 chests opium C Bomanjee

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—51 bales twist E Noordin and Co, 8 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co.

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Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

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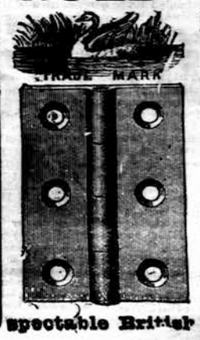

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
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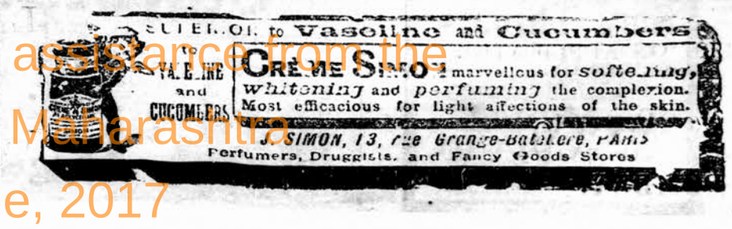
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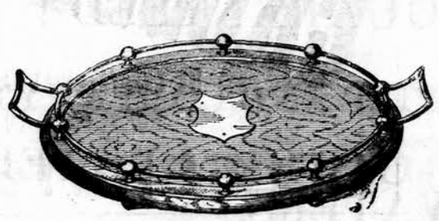

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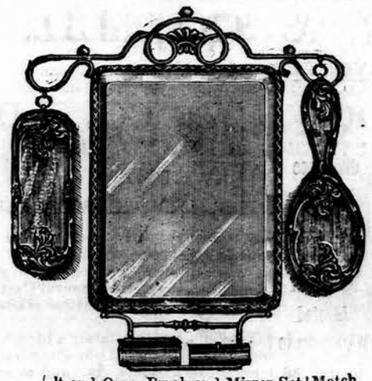

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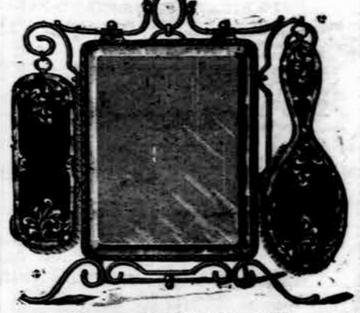

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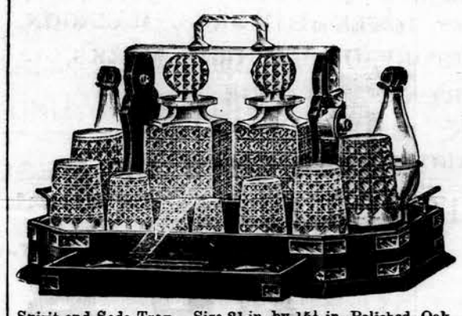

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